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OTIS BREWER, Proprietor.

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VATOR.

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Agricultural Department.

The Town of Danvers.

This was once a part of Salem and was known as *Salem Village*. It was settled by Gov. Endicott and his associates in 1628—was incorporated as a District in 1752, and as a town in 1757. It is said the name was taken from Earl D. Anvers, a nobleman in the north of England. The population in 1837 was 4304—and in 1840, 4340.

Danvers is a manufacturing town and many establishments have flourished here. The *New Mills* village, on Porter river, during the revolutionary war, four twenty gun ships and eight or ten privateers were built. In 1837 there were manufactured in this town boots and shoes of the value of $435,900; males employed 666; females 411. There were 28 tanneries; value of the leather tanned and curried $94,400; capital invested $203,700.—There were three manufactories of morocco, value of leather manufactured $39,—. Nails, chocolate, bricks, and various other articles are made in Danvers. The centre of the principal village is about two miles from Salem and about seven from Boston. There are two banks and one insurance company. There are seven houses of public worship; 3 Congregational, 2 Universalist, 1 Baptist, and 1 Methodist.

Danvers is distinguished as the birthplace of many revolutionary worthies—General Israel Putnam, celebrated for his services in the French, Indian, and Revolutionary wars, was born in Danvers—afterwards removed to Pomfret, in Connecticut. Col. Hutchinson, another commander in the revolutionary army in this town, received the approbation of Washington for his services at the crossing of the Delaware in 1776—he was with the capture of Quebec by General Wolf; and at the battle of Lexington he commanded a company of minute men.—Jeremiah Page of this town commanded another company at Lexington, and afterwards became a colonel in the army.—Col. Samuel Page also fought at Lexington and commanded a company in the revolutionary army. General Gideon Foster, another commander at Lexington, survives, being upwards of ninety years old. Of those who fell at the battle of Lexington it is said one sixth part were inhabitants of Danvers. A monument to their memory was erected by General Foster in 1835.

This monument stands near the *Old Bell Tavern*, much celebrated in former days. It is twenty-two feet in height and seven feet broad at the base, built of hewn granite. On its eastern side, carved in Italian marble, is the following inscription:—

"Battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775. Samuel Cook, aged 33 years; Benjamin Wyman, 25; George Southwick, 25; John Webb, 22; Henry Jacobs, 22; Ebenezer Goldthwait, 22; Perley Putnam, citizens of Danvers, fell on that day." *Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.*

Mr. Francis Symonds formerly kept the Old Bell Tavern. His sign was a wood-en representation of a *bell*, and his poetic genius caused to be inscribed on it,

"I'll toll you in if you have need,
And feed you well and bid you speed."

Below this sign was another with the following:—

Francis Symonds makes and sells
The best of Chocolate and Shells."

It was at this same house that the late Colonel Timothy Pickering with his Salem regiment halted for refreshment on their march to Bunker Hill on the 17th of June, 1775.

This too is the house which afforded a temporary residence to ELIZA WHARTON, known for forty years to all the lovers of romantic history. Her real name was Elizabeth Whitman. She lived here a transient visitor and a mystery to the whole neighborhood; and here among strangers she died. If we rightly recollect the story two ardent admirers sought her hand—the one a Connecticut lawyer who was called Major Sanford—the other a minister who was called J. Boyer. She so far preferred or countenanced the first that Boyer left her. Sanford was now the sole gallant, and his gallantry proved the ruin of the fair Eliza, who was mysteriously carried to this Old Bell Tavern and there left to pine and die unknown to all her grieved connections.

The writer of the romantic history of Eliza Wharton is supposed to have represented, under the name of "J. Boyer," the son of a very respectable clergyman of Rutland, in this State. This son was afterwards settled as a clergyman at Portsmouth, N. H. A son of the Portsmouth minister was afterwards settled in Boston, and he was one of the most interesting and celebrated preachers of the age. The father and son died about the same time, more than twenty years ago.

The grave of Elizabeth Whitman is often visited by the curious, and so many have been desirous of preserving a memorial of her that the foot stone which marked the place has all been carried away piece meal! The head stone has an inscription on it, a copy of which is in her history. The stone was a soft, reddish freestone, and it is feared the whole will be abstracted, unless some measures are taken for its preservation.

Stables without Floors.

We were pleased to see in a late number of the Albany Cultivator the following communication on the subject of stables without floors. On reading it we thought the writer must have seen our paper, which is the only one we have ever seen to recommend this plan—it seems the writer had not seen our recommendation when he first wrote his communication—we hope he will actually try it, for we know the plan is a good one. The writer addresses the editors of that paper thus.

Messrs. Gaylord & Tucker—In the perusal of the Cultivator, my attention has frequently been drawn to the subject of manures. It is universally acknowledged an important point in agriculture, to make as much manure as possible; and also to preserve and apply it in the best manner. The urine of cattle and horses, all admit to be of great value as a manure. The quantity of this, it is reasonable to conclude, is greatly increased by giving juicy food. But is not the greater part of this lost, when cattle are kept through our long winters in the usual way, in stables with floors? I would recommend to all who wish to improve the value of their manure heap, to take out their stable floors, where the ground below will admit of it, and fill up to the bottom of the sills in autumn, with good earth. During the winter, the wet manure should be forked out, and fresh litter supplied as often as necessary to keep the cattle clean and comfortable. The dirt soon becomes so hard that the urine will not easily penetrate; and what does is saved in the spring by throwing out the dirt thus saturated. It is surprising how much excellent manure a single horse will make in the summer, kept upon the ground, and plentifully supplied with fresh cut clover to eat, and dry dirt and litter to stand upon. Manure made in this way, will not burn if it is thrown into a pile. Horses' hoofs are greatly benefitted by standing on the ground. I have practiced the above method two seasons, (on a small scale it is true, but it can be made to apply on a large one with proportional benefit,) and can say from this short experience, that I would have no stable floors, could I have them at no expense. Stables without floors are easier for cattle to stand and lie upon, as well as warmer; dung seldom freezing, except in the most severe weather.

A good way to *preserve* stable manure, is to spread it about the yard where cattle will tread upon it. Much of the value is lost by keeping it in heaps under the stable windows where it is exposed to frost and wind.

Upon the application of manure, I have not much to say, as the subject has been fully discussed by able writers and practical agriculturists, who have come to widely different conclusions. When one writer says that manure should be applied to the surface, and another that it should be buried beneath the furrow, it will probably be safe to adopt a middle course. Let the ground be ploughed, and the manure piled (that it may ferment slightly,) in April, and just before you wish to plant, spread the manure upon the surface, and cover it as much as practicable with a harrow, cultivator, or light plough, not disturbing the sod.

If any part of the above may appear of sufficient utility to have a place in your valuable paper, and any farmer enabled to add even *one* load more of manure to his pile, I shall consider my self well compensated, and shall feel that my duty, as respects contributing my item, performed.

Yours respectfully,
T. P. HUNTINGTON.

P. S. Since writing the above, I have read an article from the Boston Cultivator recommending the disuse of stable floors, which is the first of the kind I recollect ever to have noticed.

Richland Home, N. Hadley, Ms. Dec. 17, 1840.

Kentucky Farming.

A recent letter from Lexington gives the following enticing picture of the Agriculture of Kentucky. The State law, which allows the debtor to point out to the sheriff what kind of property shall be taken on execution is a most capital idea—the legislature must have had in mind the yankee's sale of a dozen fox skins, which the purchaser was to take "as they came in course," but on putting the bargain in writing the yankee chose the phrase, "the purchaser to take them running."—The Sheriffs of Kentucky, instead of the ancient return of "*nulla bona*,"—*no goods*; must say, when wild hogs are shown them, "*nullum catchum*."

But why should people need to sue out executions in a state where all are so rich and independent?

If geography and history had not placed the Eden of the primitive world in Eastern climes, you would have sworn this must have been its site. Nature has been lavish here of her bounties in soil, vegetation and climate. For 50 miles around, the land is of the richest alluvial earth, from 5 to 10 feet in depth, resting upon a stratum of limestone. Its surface, at a distance, appears like a vast plain, but entering it, the ground is found rolling like the long swelling undulations of the ocean. The country, every acre of which is as rich as your garden spot,—is divided into extensive plantations of 500 to 2000 acres each, with its farm-house, and its negro cabins clustering around it, placed in the centre, remote from the highway, surrounded by a grove, broad avenues lined with trees leading to it.

Col. Clay of Fayette County, has an estate containing upwards of 6000 acres, most of which is devoted to pasturage, and he sold in 1836, I was informed, upwards of $30,000 worth of cattle upon the hoof, a part of which were driven to the New York and Brighton markets.

Many districts in this rich grazing country present the anomalous condition of a country increasing rapidly in wealth and advancing in improvements, while decreasing in population. The reason of this singular state of affairs, is that the small farmers are selling their circumscribed farms to the wealthy graziers, who are monopolizing the lands in their vicinity. This was peculiarly the course of events in 1836 to 1838, while beef and stock commanded exorbitant prices; the low prices of beef for a year or two past, have, however, arrested the tendency to accumulate the lands of a few large proprietors.

Corn and rye fields are planted and sown here for the purpose of feeding cattle upon them, standing in the field. Rye is never gathered for domestic use, and it strikes an eastern man as a most wasteful and improvident mode of farming, to turn a herd of cattle into a rich and ripened field of grain to feed upon and trample it under their feet, and when they had feasted and gorged themselves upon it for a few days the swine are let in to gather up the scattered and mutilated remains of the harvest.

The farmers in the vicinity of Lexington possess now the finest breed of cattle in the world. For many years large sums have been paid, and much care and labor incurred by them to procure the best specimens of English stock. Agents have annually been sent to England to purchase, without regard to cost, the choicest bulls and cows of the most famous breeds.—These being transferred to the luxuriant pastures and genial clime of Kentucky, their offspring improve in all their characteristic points of excellence and surpass their progenitors in size and beauty. I saw yesterday, heifers three years old, that would weigh fifteen hundred pounds, and which were the most perfect models of beauty; and their calves of this season, now four or five months old, would weigh down an ordinary cow of full growth, and these lusty fellows were bleating after their dams and tugging away at the teat like young sucklings, for here cows are not kept for milk, but to raise calves, and no butter and cheese are made upon these large stock farms for the market.

The rearing of horses and mules is also a source of great profit, and the echo is awakened through the sylvan pastures by the perpetual bray of the stultified ass, and the neighing of the prancing blood horse, which, like the beeves, being kept principally for breeding, are seldom subjected to the bit and harness, and in their wild freedom they start at the sound of strange footsteps, snuff the air and bound off in the unrestrained liberty of the untamed prairie-horse. From twenty to fifty horses are kept upon the large estates, and usually as many mules. A few days since, upon the rich bottoms of the Scioto, near Columbus, I saw upwards of 300 mules grazing in one pasture.

In a country where pork is so important a staple of production, it would be supposed that great care would be given to procure the best breed of swine; but the long snouted, lank and slab-sided race, seen running wild in large herds through the woods, exhibit an astonishing indifference in their owners to the improvement of this description of stock. But in the recent screwing times of money, this wild race of pigs have afforded a convenient and timely relief to many a distressed delinquent.

By the statutes of this State, the debtor has the privilege of designating what articles of his property shall be sold under execution to satisfy a debt, and of late it has been the practice in the new counties, among those who seek every means to escape from the pressing demands of the Sheriff and constable, to point out the herd of wild hogs in the woods. They being worth the amount of the execution, the limb of the law is obliged to accept them, "but the thing is to catch 'em.' If not taken, they return to the possession of the debtor. A friend of mine saw the same herd of swine offered as satisfaction for execution five times in one week, and driven home by the successful creditor for a few days, and were of the wildest sort, to evade the process of the law.—The executions being returned *nulla bona*, the title of the pigs was transferred to their rightful owner. But a few eastern gentlemen, residents in this State are now engaged in propagating a tamer race, that will be more amenable to the law.

There is no class of men who enjoy a greater freedom from the cares, anxieties and labors of life than the planters of this fertile region. They are the princes of the land—free from debt, living in the enjoyment of princely incomes, and upon estates, some of which almost equal a small German principality in territory.

Beets for Cattle.

As experience, and not speculation is what farmers need, I will give my observations in feeding beets to my cows during the two past winters. In 1838, I put up about 300 bushels of Mangel Wurtzel beets, 100 bushels of turnips and some potatoes for the purpose of experimenting in feeding my cattle through the winter. I know nothing but what I learned from books, as I was acquainted with no farmer (nor am I yet) who fed with roots. At first I was at a loss to know how to feed them, whether in a raw state or cooked, but having determined to try both plans I commenced the work and each did well. Young animals are peculiarly fond of the raw beets and thrive astonishingly on them; but for cows that give milk, they are better boiled, particularly if a steamer can be used in the process. Though milk cows should have raw beets once in every two or three days if grass cannot be had.

The turnips and potatoes were given precisely as the beets; but I could not determine that either had the preference over the other, as the cows gave about the same quantity of milk, and their condition did not seem changed by either.—In feeding the same animal with beets, it was easily told that one-third less than of the turnips or potatoes would make them give the same quantity of milk, of better quality, and they showed better keep.—The beets made the milk better, the butter better, and the cows look much better. On one half bushel of beets per day to each cow, without straw, and a little meal or bran mixed in, they continued in good condition through the winter, gave as much milk as in the summer, and the butter was full as good as in May. My experience during the past winter (1839—40) while I fed on roots, only confirmed my former conclusions. [Western paper.

Sugar is one of the most ancient productions of India; its Sanscrit name, *sukkhar*, is obviously the origin of its European designation, as *sukkhar kund* is of sugar candy.

[From the Western Farmer and Gardener.]

Large and Small Farms.

Sir:—I wish my brother farmers would think very seriously on the advantages to be derived from the system of cultivating no more land than can be well manured. The desire for more land has been the ruin of thousands, who would at this time have been well off, if *their friends* had deprived them of one half the number of acres they at one time possessed; while the extra labor and anxiety consequent upon a business so spread abroad, are all that many have ever gained, and all they had a right to expect to obtain. And it would appear to be a faculty to which persons of this sort are subject, or they would surely be able to see *the nose in the middle of their face*—for one is not more plain than the other. If ten acres of land can be made to yield as much as one hundred, merely by concentrating upon it the means of improvement, the labor and care necessary for the cultivation of the one hundred acres, the result must be profit of mind, body and substance, absolutely astonishing! Now only for a moment calculate the difference in labor, in hauling the manure over one hundred acres instead of ten, and after that the spreading it abroad! then comes ten times the ploughing, harrowing, sowing with ten times the quantity of seed, hoeing, harrowing, mowing or reaping, and binding and raking over one hundred acres instead of ten, and extra carrying crops; and after all this, *ten times the rent to pay*—I declare it appears to be a species of insanity, this desire for more land.

I have lately seen a farm where all these evils are embodied—of excellent natural fertility, fields large, and lying on an easy declivity, with every facility for permanent improvement, marl of the richest quality in the middle of the estate, and within three feet of the surface. Now, if the owner of this fine farm of about two hundred acres, would confine his labors to ten acres of the land adjoining his house, and give all the rest to the stock upon his farm, only mowing the weeds to prevent them from seeding his and his neighbor's land, I believe he would then make a *profit*, while at present he must *make a loss*.

I was told yesterday of a farmer who cultivated one acre of land, adjoining a field of thirty acres—both were planted with rye; and at harvest a bet was made that the yield of the one acre was equal to that of the thirty acres; this was, however, lost, for the crop of the thirty acres measured exactly *three quarters of a bushel more than the one acre*—these fields I have seen this day; and I have also seen another field, where the owner offered to dispose of the crop of rye *for a dollar an acre*, but could get no purchaser at that price!

Now, is it not much better to double the crop, than to double the number of acres? But I have land lying before me, which would yield five hundred per cent. more than it now does, by extra management.

AN OLD FARMER.

The Keeping of Cows

In such a manner as to make them give the greatest quantity of milk, and with the greatest clear profit, is an essential point of economy. Give a cow half a bushel of turnips, carrots, or other good roots per day, during the six winter months, besides her hay, and if her summer feed be such as it should be, she will give nearly double the quantity of milk she would afford if only kept during the winter in the usual manner; and the milk will be richer and of better quality.

The carrots or roots, at twenty-five cents a bushel, amounts to about twenty-two dollars; the addition of milk, allowing it to be only three quarts a day for three hundred days, at four cents a quart, thirty-six dollars. It should be remembered, too, that when cows are thus fed with roots they consume less hay, and are less liable to several diseases, which are usually the effects of poor keeping. [Farm. Assis.

FAT CATTLE. We published last week the weights of a lot of hogs raised by Dr. S. D. Martin, of Clarke county, the *average of which was* 700,41 lbs. We have the pleasure this week of recording the departure for market, of another sample of Kentucky products. On Monday last our attention was attracted by a crowd assembled on Cheap-side which we found to be admiring a lot of fine cattle. On enquiry we found they had been purchased for the Cincinnati market by Mr. James Byrns, from Mr. R. Allan, of Jessamine. They were fatted by Mr. Allan. We estimated their weights as ranging from 2500 to 3000 lbs. We find them estimated at 3500 to 4000 lbs. by Mr. Finnell of the Intelligencer. As large beeves or even larger may have been and may again be produced, but *fatter* ones we do not expect to behold. Every point accessible to the organs of secretion seemed to us to be loaded with fat. If friend Hooper of the Western Farmer, can find them out, we ask him to take a look at these cattle, they certainly take the palm from any thing Kentucky has sent to that market yet. [Kentucky Farmer.

Cabbage as Food for Hogs.

A gentleman remarked, in our hearing, a few days since, that cabbage was a valuable food for Hogs. The idea was new to us, and we inquired the manner of feeding. In reply, he gave the following as the result of his experience, the last summer. Having a fine patch of plants, and observing the bottom leaves beginning to decay, he directed his farmer to procure a water-tight cask, and gather a bushel of the lower leaves from the cabbage plants and deposite them in the barrel, with a handful of salt, and one quart of corn meal. On this was poured the contents of the kitchen swill pail, and the whole was suffered to stand undisturbed for twenty-four hours, when the process was repeated, with the exception of the salt—and so, every day until the cask was filled with a mass of wilted leaves about six quarts of meal, potato peelings, crumbs of bread, &c., from the kitchen; all in a state of partial fermentation. He now commenced feeding it to the hogs, and they eat with greediness, leaving other food for this. They were evidently as fond of this kind of mush, as ever "Mynheer" was of *sourkraut*.

While the hogs were consuming the contents of the first barrel, a second was in course of being filled, and so alternately, till the stock of leaves was exhausted.

This gentleman gave his opinion, that he could not have prepared any other kind of food for his hogs, at double the expense, that would have produced results so decidedly beneficial. An increase of appetite, improvement in their general appearance, and better heart, was the result of this method. The cabbage, he thinks, were greatly improved by plucking the redundant foliage; and he intends to plant a large patch of cabbages, the coming season, more fully to test advantages of this kind of feed for hogs. We invite him, and others who may "experiment" in the business, to give us the result for publication. [Farmer's Cabinet.

Hogs are fond of variety in their food, and cabbages or almost any garden vegetables are on this account useful while the animal is fatting. We cannot dispense with grain in making the best of pork—but grain alone is too costly, and we can fatten hogs faster by mixing with it cheaper articles. [Ed.

Reciprocal Interest of the Farmer & Mechanic.

There are many things which a farmer ought to raise, in order to prevent his land from growing worse, which will not bear to be carried to a foreign market. The whole attention of the farmer is turned to such things as he can sell. It is, therefore, the interest of the farmers that there should be a great many people around them who are not farmers, and who will buy and consume those things for which there is no foreign demand. The home market, besides taking many things the foreigner does not want, is also more steady than any foreign market. It is then very important to have the consumers among us; and it is for this reason we ask mechanics and manufacturers to join us and show what they can do. Farmers already can buy from their neighbors, and pay in truck, many articles for which formerly they must have sent to cities, and to foreign countries. Many here recollect when a man was not thought to be genteely dressed without an imported hat on his head, and then it was said the imported hat was the cheaper, according to its quality. Perhaps it might then have been so in money, (though not now,) but we should consider how many hats were paid for with potatoes and cabbages; never one. The principle then is plain. The land will never then be cultivated in the best manner till it shall be the interest of the farmer to raise all those things which help to keep his land from growing worse. The farmer can never be encouraged to do this so long as his products must seek a distant market, for many of these articles will not bear the expense of transportation. It is said that the improved farming of England encouraged by the introduction of the culture of turnips from the continent more than by any one thing. The manufacturers bought the wool and the meat of the animals that were fed on the turnips. This is one of the hundred ways in which this thing works in a circle. The greater the variety of employments, the cheaper each sells his products, and yet the more profit each enjoys. [Farmers' Cabinet.

MANUFACTURES. The number of cotton manufactories in Rhode Island is 209, which contains 518,827 spindles, and employ 13,066 persons, and a capital of $7,-316,000, and manufactures articles to the amount of $7,116,012 per annum; and the total amount of capital invested in manufactures of all descriptions is $9,-763,192. The value of woollen goods manufactured, is $842,172, in 45 Fulling Mills, and 41 Woollen Manufactories.—The Tanneries produce 1534 sides of Sole Leather, and 50,860 sides of Upper Leather.

THE CULTIVATOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 16, 1841.

☞ For Terms—See First Page. ☜

Fidgets of Editors.

It is sometimes amusing to note the vagaries of editors of papers on state affairs, political economy, balance of trade, cause of decline, &c. &c. If their hallucinations were always treated like those which are published under the name of romance our only complaint might be the want of amusement which such productions afford; but unfortunately legislators sometimes read such matter and become tinctured with the malaria with which it abounds.

We have formerly taken occasion to notice the doctrines of some in regard to the balance of trade—the excess of importations over exports, &c., and shown that the logic of such economists is incorrect. In a late paper we noticed a lamentation over about three millions of hard money which had recently embarked at New York for old England; and the lugubrious writer was grieved that so much hard money should be sent away—as he asserted—to pay *interest* on foreign loans.

Now the highest estimate of all the foreign loans to this country is two hundred millions; the interest on which at five per cent. is ten millions of dollars—or about sixty cents to each citizen of the Union—while our imports from foreign countries in a single year have exceeded *fifteen times* the amount of the interest which our borrowers must annually pay.

It should not be concealed from the public—no one should endeavor to conceal—that ten millions of interest money can be paid as easily as ten millions of goods can be paid for. Foreigners do not take our bank bills, and when we purchase their goods we must pay for them in hard money, or in something which they like quite as well. It is the same with the payment of interest on loans, a merchant who owes interest may send out his cargo of cotton, tobacco, or flour, as well as one who owes for merchandise.

We often see writers complain of the great amount of imports in this country and yet they are constantly opposed to all reasonable measures to check them. Scolding at importers and telling them it is very naughty to bring here such large quantities of goods will hardly deter them while we continue to purchase and while they can realize a profit. If we would be in earnest in checking importations we must raise the duties on imported goods—we do not say the duties are now, in general, too low, but we say the only mode we know of to check importations is to raise duties on imported goods.

Congress.

The two Houses have had no very animating debates since the day of the reception of the President's message relating to the steamer Caroline. The Senate has been discussing the question of the disposition of the Public Lands, Rights of Pre-emption, &c. Mr Crittenden, of Kentucky, expressed a willingness to vote for the Pre-emption Bill allowing any *bona fide* settler the first right of purchasing at the government price any lot on which he had settled not exceeding a half section, or 320 acres, providing the bill should be so amended as to provide for distributing the proceeds of the sales among the States. Mr. Linn gave notice that if this motion should be pressed he would move to amend the bill so that the future entire proceeds of the public lands should be devoted to the maintenance and increase of the navy and for suitable national defences. Col. Benton thought that Mr C's plan amounted to a proposal to increase the public debt—that the nation in this way would be robbed of three and a half millions of revenue, and when a public debt was thus created gentlemen would insist on the necessity of a National Bank. He was quite sarcastic in his manner and said that the gentleman had declared the nation was now in debt to the amount of twenty-seven millions and had asked for duties to be laid on French silks and French wines to make up for the deficiencies in the revenue—thus the whole commerce of the country, he said, must be disturbed so far as France was concerned. He said it was to no purpose that the Secretary of the Treasury had sent in his estimates, showing that the income would be sufficient for the year; gentlemen said we must lay taxes, and lay them at once. He said the plan of diverting the revenue from the public lands to other objects than for payment of government expenses was designed to run the nation in debt so as to make it necessary to have a bank and a high tariff. He thanked Mr. Crittenden for thus coming out with his policy.

Mr. C. replied and said he had nothing to conceal; he was ever ready to avow the object of his measures.

In the House, Mr. Turney moved an adjournment *as this was the eighth day of January*. Mr. Stanley said the 8th of January was a very good day to do something for the widows and orphans, and called for the yeas and nays: yeas 78, nays 163. Mr. Stanley congratulated the House that the days of glorification were past—on his motion the House went into committee on private bills.

United States District Court.

A complaint against Capt. Frye and others captain and crew of the brig Tigris for having seized a native of Africa on the coast with the intent of making him a slave came up last Saturday for primary examination before Judge Davis—there seemed but little evidence to support the charge. Capt. Frye and the mate Burnham were put under bonds of three and of two thousand dollars for their appearance at the next May term of the Circuit Court.

Good Hogs as Editors. Our brethren of the Maine Farmer, published at Winthrop, and of the Maine Cultivator, published at Hallowell, both declare there is and ever has been a good understanding between them, and they seem to wonder how any one could think it. We can attest to the oft repeated declarations in the papers of these gentlemen that they love each other.

Farmers' Meeting in the State House.

On Thursday two or three hundred farmers met at seven o'clock in the evening in the Representatives' Hall for the purpose of discussing subjects relating to their occupation. The Commissioner of Agriculture opened the meeting and stated his object in obtaining leave to occupy the Hall on one evening each week—it was for improvement in the theory and practice of Agriculture. He moved that a President pro tem. be appointed in order that a Committee of Arrangements might be chosen to draft rules and prepare for the next meeting.

Rev. Allen Putnam of Danvers was chosen President for the evening, and Horace Collamore, Esq. of Pembroke was appointed Clerk. A committee of five was then chosen to prepare rules, &c.

The Commissioner then addressed the audience and took a general view of the condition of cultivators of the earth in different regions and compared it with our own—he thought we had every reason to be satisfied with our own country and that New England was decidedly the best part of it—he then treated at some length of the importance of making farther improvements on our lands, and that for this purpose it was of the utmost importance to cultivate our minds—and he was good enough to entertain us for nearly an hour in giving good advice and in pointing out the importance of mental and of agricultural improvement.

Dr. Jackson was requested to give an account of the corn crops which he saw growing in New Hampshire on the islands in the Winnepiseogee lake—he confirmed the statements which we have before given that several farmers there have raised about one hundred and thirty bushels of corn to the acre.

The subject for discussion on the next Thursday evening, is, the various grasses and the best modes of producing them. Adjourned to meet at seven P. M. on Thursday evening next.

New Publications.

THE BOSTON BOOK. This is the title of a work just published, by George W. Light, No. 1 Cornhill. It is a collection of amusing and instructive prose and poetry, written by the ablest pens of the city and vicinity. The selection is quite judicious; the type and paper good; and the binding in handsome style—it is fit for a present to a friend, a president, or a monarch.

Mr. Light has also issued his second edition of THE YOUNG MERCHANT. This book should be in the hands of every young man who may think of engaging in trade. It is written in a plain and easy style, well adapted to the subject, and is full of useful hints and directions to all people who have any dealings with others in the way of trade. Young traders must have it; and many old ones might improve by being reminded of the importance of probity in their dealings.

CHURCH MUSIC, *by T. Comer*. Otis, Broaders, & Co., have now published the second edition of a collection of Church Music, comprising a great variety of psalm and hymn tunes, anthems, chants, sentences and other set pieces, selected from the most eminent composers.—This work is published at the request of the Boston Musical Institute, and ranks *high* in the estimation of those who are judges of music. It is for sale at their Bookstore in Washington street.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS. We tender our thanks to His Excellency, the Governor, for valuable copies of public documents transmitted to us by him, while a Senator of the United States, at Washington.

☞ We thank the Agricultural Commissioner for copies of three addresses delivered by him before Societies in the state of Connecticut—we shall give some extracts in a future number.

Fire and Loss of Life.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 28th ult. gives an account of the burning of several buildings between the two markets on Old Levee street. A Mrs. Morrison, one of the occupants, unable to escape by the door on account of the flames ascended with her child in her arms and passed through the scuttle to an adjoining building and was taken off—others escaped as narrowly—but the mother could not take her eldest son, a lad four years of age, and he perished in the flames. Mrs. Brown, her sister-in-law, and her two children also perished—a black woman and her child and Mr. Rowan, one of the firemen, shared the same fate.

Death of Sheriff Varnum.

We learn from Lowell that the Hon. B. F. Varnum, Sheriff of the County of Middlesex, died on Monday night, at his residence in Dracut.—He died of an inflammation on the brain. On Monday of last week he attended Court at East Cambridge as usual. On Tuesday he began to complain, and was confined to his room till Friday, when he returned home. Mr. Varnum was about forty-five. He was highly respected by his acquaintances.

BLOCKADE RAISED. We learn from Monte Video that the French have raised the blockade of Buenos Ayres after enforcing it for three years—the population of that city has been reduced from 60,000 to 20,000 within the last fifteen years, and three fourths of these are women.—So much for war—for Spanish freedom—for Spanish notions of government. Neither person nor property has been protected since that colony became independent. Spaniards need some of the practical wisdom of the Saxon race before setting up for themselves.

☞ Mr. Benjamin Smith's communication, published in our last paper, states that the whole value of corn and vegetables given to his hogs was $210—this makes his pork cost a little over seven cents per pound—then he has all the manure. In our paper the figures were not arranged as clearly as they should have been.

☞ U. S. SUPREME COURT. The Chief Justice and all the associate Justices of this court, except Story and Thomson, assembled at the court room in the capitol on Monday last.

Massachusetts Legislature.

FRIDAY, Jan. 8. In the Senate. On motion of Mr. Hastings,

Ordered, That Messrs. Hastings and Thompson with such as the House may join, be a committee to consider what compensation shall be made to the members of the valuation committee.

Mr. Kinsman presented a petition of Wm. Bartlett and others, praying that our Senators in Congress may be instructed, and the Representatives requested, to use their exertions for the adjustment of the American claims on the government of France; and said petition was committed to Messrs. Kinsman and Wells, with such as the House may join.

Pursuant to assignment, the Senate proceeded to the election on its part of a Serjeant-at-Arms; and the votes being taken and counted, it appeared that Benjamin Stevens was chosen in concurrence.

Ordered, That a message be sent to the House to announce the vacancies in the Senate, and to propose a Convention of the two branches at 12 M., to-day, for the purpose of filling said vacancies.

On motion of Mr. Choate, it was ordered that a committee be appointed to consider the expediency of reducing the expense of printing of Legislative documents—and Messrs. Choate and Richardson were appointed thereon.

Pursuant to assignment, the two branches met in Convention at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of filling the vacancies in the Senate.

The Senate adjourned to half past 3 o'clock this P. M.

In the House. Ordered, That a special committee, to be joined, on the part of the Senate, be appointed to consider the expediency of providing for the effectual abolishment of imprisonment for debt, and for amending the laws relating to the punishment of fraud in insolvent debtors.

Pursuant to assignment, the House proceeded to the choice of a Chaplain—and on the vote being taken, it appeared, on the second balloting, that the Rev. Joseph H. Towne was elected.

The Committee appointed to prepare rules for the House, during the present session, made a report, recommending the adoption of the old rules, with some inconsiderable amendments.—On the question of the acceptance of the report, a discussion ensued, and several amendments were proposed—one of which, moved by Mr. Tarbell, of Pepperell, was adopted; viz: that a vote by yeas and nays should be taken, when required by one fourth of the members present, instead of one third, as was the case last session. Mr. T. asked this as an act of courtesy, from the majority to the minority. Mr. Putnam of Danvers, made some remarks in favor of the amendment, which was asked as a favor.

At 12 o'clock, the House assembled in Convention, to fill vacancies in the Senate Board, for the counties of Hampden and Berkshire.—Committees were appointed to receive and count the votes, and the following was the result:

FOR SENATORS FROM HAMPDEN.

Whole number of votes	395
Necessary for choice	198
W. G. Bates (Whig)	289
William Child (Whig)	289
Asa Lincoln	103
Matthew Ives	103
Scattering	6

Messrs. Bates and Child were accordingly declared elected.

FOR SENATORS FOR BERKSHIRE.

Whole number of votes	389
Necessary for a choice	195
William Williams (Whig)	287
William C. Plunkett (Whig)	288

and these gentlemen were declared chosen.

The House concurred in an order from the Senate to meet in convention, in the afternoon, to choose Councillors for the ensuing year.

After further discussion relating to the report on the rules of the House, the report was adopted. The House voted to adjourn to half past 3 o'clock this afternoon.

SATURDAY, Jan. 9. In the Senate. Mr. Davis from the Committee appointed for that purpose, reported rules and orders of the government of the Senate for the ensuing year—which was read, and the report was made the order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. Hastings from the Special Joint Committee on an order of yesterday, reported a resolution for the pay of the valuation Committee, which was read and made the order of the day for Monday.

In the House. The use of the Representatives Chamber was granted to Henry Coleman, Commissioner for Agricultural Survey, on Thursday evenings, during the session, for the purpose of holding meetings therein of members of the Legislature, and others interested in Agriculture.

The Treasurer's annual report was received through the Senate, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

TUESDAY, Jan. 12. In the Senate, the petitions of Edward B. Hallett and others, of N. Baker and others, Ezra Gorham and others, severally for alteration of the law relating to the election of County Commissioners—were committed to the Special Joint Committee on that subject, yesterday appointed, in concurrence.

An Order from the House appointing a Committee to inquire how soon the report of the Valuation Committee may be made, and whether any additional clerks are required to assist in making it, was adopted, and Messrs. Wood and Whitmarsh were joined.

Mr. Washburn presented a petition of Richard Fletcher and others, for incorporation as the American Statistical Association. Committed to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Messrs Wm. Child and Wm. G. Bates, Senators elect from Hampden, appeared, were qualified and took their seats.

Mr. Ames from the Special Joint Committee on the petition of John Aiken and others, reported a bill to incorporate the proprietors of the Lowell Cemetery—which was read and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Washburn, from the Special Joint Committee on sundry petitions relating to the election of County Commissioners, reported a bill relating to the election of County Commissioners in the county of Barnstable which was read twice and ordered to a third reading.

The President communicated a letter from Daniel Wilder, announcing his acceptance of the office of Treasurer.

On motion of Mr. Choate it was ordered that the Committee on the Judiciary inquire what alteration, if any, are necessary in the 17th Sec. of the 50th Chap. of the Revised Statutes, in order more effectually to suppress gaming houses.

On motion of Mr. Hubbard, the order submitted by him on the 7th instant, in relation to the choice of a U. S. Senator, was taken up, and being amended was adopted as follows.

Ordered, That Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 12 o'clock, be assigned for the election on the part of the Senate, of a Senator, to represent this Commonwealth in the Congress of U. S. for the residue of the unexpired term of the Hon. John Davis, resigned, and for the term of six years from and after the 3d day of March next.

In the House, Friday next was assigned for the choice of preacher of the next Election Sermon.

On motion of Mr. Curtis of Boston, the Committee on the Judiciary was instructed to consider the expediency and means of amending the law relating to taking depositions to perpetuate testimony.

On motion of Mr. Kinnicutt a Committee was appointed to consider the expediency of making the "County Balances" chargeable on the counties, and not on the State.

The resolve from the Senate, authorizing the members of the Valuation Committee, while sat during the recess, to draw $3 a day for their services, was amended by substituting $2,50 for $3, on motion of Mr. Bradbury, and passed to a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Bigelow of Boston, the Committee on the Militia was ordered to consider the expediency of making provision for the payment of assessors and clerks for enrolling the militia.

On a motion of Mr. Edwards of Southampton, the Committee on Accounts was instructed to inquire whether any farther legislation was necessary to enable towns to obtain from the treasury compensation for money paid volunteer companies under the law of last session. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13. At 11 o'clock the House proceeded to the choice of a Senator on the part of the House, and a committee was appointed to receive and count the votes for a Senator in place of Hon. John Davis, resigned.

Whole number of votes	370
Necessary for a choice	186
Isaac C. Bates	250
Marcus Morton	114
J. Q. Adams	2
Franklin Dexter	1
G. N. Briggs	1
Levi Lincoln	1

A committee was appointed to receive and count the votes for a Senator to Congress from Massachusetts, from and after the 4th of March next. The committee reported—

Whole number of votes	371
Necessary for a choice	186
Isaac C. Bates	241
Marcus Morton	117
Levi Lincoln	7
J. Q. Adams	2
G. N. Briggs	1
Daniel Dana	1
William Sturgis	1
Edward D. Everett	1

A committee was then appointed to inform the Senate, that Isaac C. Bates was elected on the part of the House, to supply the vacancy in the U. S. Senate, occasioned by the resignation of John Davis, and also, that the same gentleman was elected on the part of the House, a Senator to Congress from the fourth of March next.

At 12 o'clock the Senate proceeded to the choice of Senator to Congress in the stead of JOHN DAVIS—and the following was the result:

Whole number of votes	35
Isaac C. Bates	30
Marcus Morton	2
J. Q. Adams	1
Levi Lincoln	1
Caleb Cushing	1

The Senate then proceeded to ballot for a Senator to Congress from the Fourth of March next, and ISAAC C. BATES received 30 out o. 35 votes.

The House of Representatives were to-day engaged in a discussion on an order, introduced by Mr. Bradburn, of Nantucket, that a committee should be appointed, and instructed to report an amendment to the constitution, that the payment of a poll tax shall not be adjudged necessary to entitle a citizen to the elective franchise. Mr. Bradburn appeared quite animated, and made some rather *strong remarks* on the conduct of the House, yesterday, in refusing to entertain his motion for an order for the appointment of a Committee, to inquire into the expediency of such a measure. He now demanded the yeas and nays, on the passage of the order—and the yeas and nays were ordered accordingly. The order was subsequently amended, so as to direct the committee to inquire into the *expediency* of the above alteration—and was adopted by a large majority.

THURSDAY, Jan. 14. In the Senate, the third annual report of the West Stockbridge Railroad Corporation was committed to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

An order from the House, that the special joint committee on the subject, consider the expediency of changing the time of choosing Counsellors throughout the state, was read and passed in concurrence.

Ordered, in concurrence, that the Committee on Railways and Canals inquire into the expediency of restricting the use of proxies at the meetings of railroad corporations, to the same extent as at the meetings of bank stockholders.

A report from the House, that the Committee appointed to make certain inquiries respecting the report of the Valuation Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, was accepted in concurrence.

Mr. Kinsman presented a petition of James Saltar, for power to hold real estate, which was referred to the Committee on Probate and Chancery.

Mr. Fearing presented a petition of Hamilton Davidson, for leave to extend a Wharf in Charlestown, which was referred to the Committee on Mercantile Affairs. Sent down for concurrence.

The President communicated a notification of the Secretary of the board of Overseers of Harvard University, of a meeting of that board on Thursday, the 21st inst. at 12 o'clock, M., and requesting the attendance of the members of the Senate.

A petition of Samuel Dorr and others, in relation to Warren and Charles River bridges, and a petion of Robert G. Shaw and others, on the same subject, were severally committed to the Committee on Roads and Bridges, and sent down for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Adams, the Committee on the Judiciary was directed to consider whether any provisions by law ought to be made in regard to the owners of adjacent lands, as to fruit and other trees standing near the boundary lines of such lands.

Mr. Bradley, from a select Committee, reported the resolution in favor of William B. Mitchell, without amendment, and it was ordered to a second reading.

In the House, petitions, &c., presented and referred—

By Mr. Lang of Hamilton, the petition of Elijah S. Newcomb and others, relating to county commissioners.

By Mr. Dillingham, of Sandwich, a petition of Josiah Bacon and others.

By Mr. Allen of Northfield, the petition of Josiah Pierce, a revolutionary soldier for relief.

By Mr. Quincy, of Boston, the sixth annual report of the Taunton Railroad Corporation.

By Mr. Howland, of New Bedford, the seventh annual report of the New Bedford and Taunton Railroad Corporation.

By Mr. Austin, of Boston, the petition of Jarvis Braman and others for leave to extend wharves.

By Mr. Lamson, of Boylston, the petitions of William H Sanford and others concerning intermarriage; concerning the right of petition, and concerning the admission of Florida. By Mr. Allen Allen of Northfield, the petition of George Wright and others, of Montague, praying a reduction of the salaries of the officers of the Government.

Edward Kent was elected Governor of Maine, by the legislature of that State, on Wednesday. The duty of the House was to select two of the four highest candidates voted for by the people, one of whom was to be chosen by the Senate. The vote stood in the House, Fairfield, 169; Kent, 164; Hamlin, 9; Smith, 8. In the Senate, Fairfield, 8; Kent, 16.

A Mrs. Ann Ooyd advertises in the St. Louis Bulletin for information of her husband, who had preceded her to Iowa Territory. The advertisement conveys the awful intelligence that their seven children were scalped to death on board the steamboat Persian, and herself considerably injured.

The Freshets occasioned so great an interruption of communication between New York and Albany, that the contents of the New York papers of Wednesday were first received in Albany through the Boston papers of Monday.

The Freshet.

We are daily informed of the great damage done by the late freshet. The Croton water works of New York are said to have been injured to the amount of half a million of dollars—many bridges in New Jersey have been carried away—the Susquehannah which empties into the Chesapeake Bay, and across which the mail is carried, was so filled for some time with floating ice that it could not be crossed—hence the delay of the mails from Washington. In New Hampshire much damage has been done—in Grafton the bridge over the Blackstone was carried away—that at Woonsocket Falls is also gone—the Blackstone canal is very much damaged, the embankments being in many places washed away.

At Hartford the river was higher than for 20 years past—three bridges over the Connecticut river above Hanover—Lyme, Oxford, and Piermont have been carried off. The Duchess bridge over the Housotonic is washed away. The Arch bridge of the Western Railroad, at Chester, unfinished, is a mass of ruins.

The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette of Monday says: The Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal has been seriously injured by the late freshet. The great wheels near New Hope for feeding the Canal have been swept away, and in that neighborhood a considerable part of the Canal has been overflowed, and months will be necessary to repair the damage done to it.

The three bridges which have been carried away by the freshet, came hurrying past the city on Saturday morning about 9 o'clock.

It has also been ascertained that two other bridges between Trenton and Easton have been carried away. Their names are Wrightsville and Centre bridge.

A NARROW ESCAPE. Among the incidents of the late freshet in the Delaware, one is the narrow escape of Mr. George Fell of Centreville above New Hope. He was standing on the bridge at that place, looking at the turbulent waters, when crash went the bridge and he along with it, and dashing down the current on one of its timbers, he was carried under and past New Hope bridge, and was not extricated from his perilous situation until he reached Yardleyville, a distance of 16 miles from where he started, a few minutes afterwards the New Hope bridge itself was cut into: the Centreville bridge going clear through it, carrying away three arches and two abutments.

The most destructive freshets we ever experience in this country are those which are caused by warm rains falling on large quantities of snow—we have then two floods made liquid and united in one—luckily there was not much frost in the ground, and consequently as soon as that was softened the earth absorbed a great portion of the rain and prevented its swelling the streams as high as it otherwise would have done.

A good deal of damage has been done on the Merrimac. Both bridges at Concord, N. H., have been carried away, and also a saw mill at Pawtucket Falls, Lowell. Some of the small bridges on the Concord river have been swept away. The Connecticut rose to a great height, at Northampton and Springfield the banks were overflowed, much damage was done, and the travelling greatly interrupted.

The New York Courier of Monday speaks of great destruction of property at Mauch Chunk on the Lehigh: The beautiful navigation above and below that place is swept away, dams, locks, lock-houses, *tenades!* all gone—the bridges above and below, the large railroad bridge at the end of the Narrows, the one at Leighton Gap, &c. all gone. Out of 20 houses from Squire Sayres to Leighton, but 4 remain, and very many of the inmates gone with them. Those who heard them say that their shrieks for help was most appalling; every account grows more dreadful—the river is a clear stream reaching from mountain to mountain.

The Seizure at Cincinnati.

Some time since we stated that a large quantity of English goods had been seized by the Collector at Cincinnati from a Mr. Hall, a merchant of that place. The case was tried before Judge McLean, at the Circuit Court of Columbus, and the Jury rendered a verdict in favor of Mr. Hall against the Collector for nearly $16,000.

The above sum will be paid by the United States,—had the Collector succeeded he would have been entitled by law to a large share of this property.

Is the law right which holds out such strong inducements to public officers to make seizures of private property while they themselves run no risk of costs? Would it not be an improvement to place our Collectors and our prosecuting Attornies on a different footing? They ought not, when making seizures, to be interested in the result of the prosecution. Their character should be that of Judicial officers.

It is perhaps not generally known that for a small commission the post offices in England will check upon each other, thereby insuring the safe transmission of money from one part of the kingdom to another. By a recent order of the postmaster general, the commission is reduced, on sums not exceeding £2, from six pence to three pence, and on sums exceeding £2, and not £5, from 1s. 5d. to 6d.

It must be borne in mind that in England no small bank bills are allowed to circulate—none under five pounds sterling, and there seems to be no other convenient mode of transmitting small sums in that country.

Here we are not fond of sending LARGE sums by mail. If post masters would check upon each other here it would be a great convenience to the public. Let two post masters try it. Money is daily sent in letters from New York to Boston and from Boston to New York—if there was a mutual understanding between the post masters of these two cities, they could draw upon each other and wholly supercede the necessity of transmitting money either way. A very trifling per centage would compensate them for the whole trouble.

☞ There were in the port of New Orleans on the 26th Dec. 129 ships, 38 barques, 52 brigs and 38 schooners, against 79 ships, 30 barques and 58 brigs at the same time last year. The stock of cotton was 117,550 bales, against 135,491 last year.

By our latest intelligence from London, Dec. 19th, the prices of cotton and of flour had improved.

PRICES OF GAS IN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL. In this city the Gas Light Company charge $5 for 1000 cubic feet of gas. The Gas Light Company in Liverpool advertise that they furnish gas at 7s 6d ($1,67) for 1000 cubic feet. Something of a difference. What is the difference between the price of coal in Boston and in Liverpool?

Letters from Tampico mention that flour and bread-stuffs are extremely scarce—and as much as 70 dollars a barrel is offered for flour.

Loss of the Packet Ship Garrick,

The ship Garrick, Captain Palmer, which left Liverpool on the 13th ult., struck, on Wednesday morning last week, at 5 o'clock, on the Jersey Shore, about twenty miles south of Sandy Hook. Captain Palmer had not had an observation for two days. They were in the act of wearing ship when she struck in sixteen feet water. A letter from the Captain, dated Thursday morning, states that she had bilged, and had six feet of water in her hold. She had 18 cabin and 14 steerage passengers, who had not landed at the last accounts, but would probably all be saved.

The Commercial Advertiser of Saturday evening has the following additional particulars:—

The passengers and crew arrived safely in the city last night, by the steamboat Osiris, from Shrewsbury. They left the ship, which is stranded at about five miles from the place just named, at daylight yesterday morning, and, with the baggage, landed on the beach without accident of any kind.

The cargo of the packet ship Garrick appears to have been worth $40[illegible],000. It is estimated that it will be damaged to the amount of one half its value. At the last accounts she had six feet of water in her hold. It was supposed her back was broke, and that the mainmast had gone through her bottom.

The Latest News from Florida

Is that Col. Harvey had surprised a camp of Indians, hung ten of the warriors, and reserved one to take him to Sam Jones's Camp. Chi-ka-ka, who headed the party robbing Indian Key was among the number. Lieut. Ord, in attempting to dislodge seven Indians from an island lost one man, had six wounded, and, the only one uninjured, brought his men off.

Lieut. Sherwood was shot while proceeding from Micanopy to another port. A lady in company was wounded, as were four or five of the escort.

At Fort Fanning, eleven warriors came in Christmas day. At Tampa Bay, fifteen warriors came in on the same day. Seven came to Key King, in quest of Gen. Armistead. They afterwards left that post to seek him at Tampa. At Cedar Key, seventeen warriors surrended themselves. Several others (number not known) came in at No. 4, a post between Cedar Key and Fort Fanning. These warriors all came in at different posts, within four days of each other. It is supposed that the delegation from Arkansas has contributed to produce this state of things.

Sentences in Municipal Court.

Joseph Emerson, alias John Davis, a "genteel rogue," convicted of stealing in three indictments: adjudged a notorious thief, 5 days county and 3 years hard labor in State Prison.

Chas. Johnson, colored man, stealing in Ames's shop; 5 days and 3 years in State Prison—an old offender.

Theodore Manson, forging an order on W. W. Wilson; 5 days and 18 months in House of Correction.

John Newell, assaulting Charles Blanchard *and knocking out two natural teeth*; one year House of Correction.

Thos. Kelley and Wm. Cook, stealing of John Thursen: Cook, 4 years in House of Correction; Kelly, 2 years in House of Correction.

Saunders Barns, assaulting C. Lawless: Wm. Stimson; 4 months in House of Correction.

John Wormell, cruelly torturing a bear-dogs: that is, getting up a Bear Fight; 6 months in House of Correction.

Chas. Scott, same offence; fined $50 and costs—if not paid in 10 days, then, in lieu thereof, 3 months in House of Correction.

MUNICIPAL COURT. The Grand Jury yesterday returned a bill against Matthias Verina for an assault, on the 30th of December, on Capt. James Brown, with intent to murder. Verina was arraigned, and pleaded not guilty, and his bail—fixed at $1000—was raised to $1500, and for want of sureties he was recommitted. We understand that there are rides to this case—the only thing certain is that it being the fact that Capt. Brown was terribly wounded by Verina.

Indictments were returned against the Mr. Dana, and Mr. Eaton, brokers, for selling lottery tickets, and they gave bail for their appearance at the next term: E. W. Dana in the sum of $2000; G. E. D. in $1000, and Mr. Eaton the sum of $500.

Attempt at Murder.

The Philadelphia papers state that a complaint was made on Monday by a man named [illegible] against his wife, who, it appears, on Sunday evening, after making various threats against the lives of her husband, his sister, and mother, an aged woman, deliberately went to a drug store and purchased a pint of oil of vitriol, and returning into the house, made a simultaneous assault upon the husband, sister, and mother, and in the most diabolical manner threw the whole of the contents of the bottle on their persons. The husband had his clothes burned nearly off his back, the sister was severely burned about the arms, neck, and breast, and the poor old lady shockingly so, so shockingly in fact, that her life is despaired of. The dreadful attempt at three fold murder by the wife, had been premeditated, her husband thinks, for weeks, she having been repeatedly heard to say of late that she would never be contented till she had killed the three.

Murder of a Family.

The Danville (Va.) Reporter of the 1st inst. gives an account of one of the most awful series of murders ever perpetrated by a human being. A wretch by the name of James E. Lanier, accompanied by three negroes, proceeded to the house of one Betsey Freeman, and deliberately murdered Mrs. Freeman, her daughter, Betsey Freeman, and two small boys, the children of the said Eliza. The murderer was prompted to the deed because the boys *were his children*—he wanted to get rid of the liability of supporting them. It appeared in the evidence, that one of the boys, about four years of age, alarmed at the murder of his mother, and grand mother, caught the monster around his legs, and implored him to save his life. He had scarcely uttered his request, when his head was severed with a single blow, *from his* body. The murderer had not been apprehended, though his accomplices were in jail.

SHOCKING AND FATAL ACCIDENT. A dreadful accident happened Saturday afternoon on the eastern Railroad, between Beverly and Salem. As the train of cars were coming from Salem, the locomotive came in contact with a horse and chaise which was crossing the track at one of the crossings, and instantly killed the lady, and very much injured the gentleman driving.

The gentleman driving the horse was Teale, who keeps a boarding house in Salem, and his wife, the lady killed. The horse was also killed; but a small child, which was in the chaise, escaped unhurt.

A little boy six years old, son of Mr. Lee, Norwich, Vt. was drowned in the Connecticut on Tuesday of last week. He went down on the ice to dip a pail of water, when it gave way, and he found a watery grave. Every attempt thus far to recover his body has proved abortive. Both of the parents of the boy had been some days absent on a journey.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS. The last St. Louis City Gazette says—"We understand that a light company of the 29th Regiment now at Fort Garrison, are under marching orders for Waukesha, to relieve the detachment of troops now stationed at that post, whose period of service there has expired."

Bloody Affray---High-Handed Outrage. The Wilmington (N. C.) Chronicle, of Wednesday last, details the particulars of some sanguinary acts which recently took place in the neighboring county of Dauphin. Three runaway negroes had been committing depredations, and among others killed some hogs belonging to a Mr. Fountain. One of Fountain's sons with some neighbors, armed themselves, and went in search of the negroes. The latter met them, and being armed, refused to surrender, but fired and killed Fountain, when his companions retreated. The negroes delivered themselves up voluntarily, and were lodged in jail. A few nights after there appeared at the jail a party of twenty or twenty-five white men, who broke down the doors with axes, took two of the negroes, the other having escaped, carried them about half a mile from the village, and shot them dead, leaving their bodies in the road.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR: SUPPOSED MURDER. On Friday night last, the neighborhood of Callowhill street wharf, were alarmed between 10 and 11 o'clock, by shrieks and cries, as of a female in distress. Search was immediately made by several persons, but nothing discovered. Next morning search was again made, and a terrible picture presented itself. Blood was found in many places on the wharf, and on the wharf log. In a splint in the latter, a *woman's apron string* was discovered, and on the sides of the logs toward the water, blood was smeared in a considerable quantity. It appeared as if some woman had had her throat cut on the wharf, her body dragged strugglingly along, and thrown overboard. [Phil. Times.

HORRIBLE. On Friday an individual was committed to prison in Philadelphia on a charge of *Crim. Con.* with the wife of his own brother. The guilty wife also appeared before the Alderman, and was held to bail to answer to the charge of adultery. She in her turn immediately brought a suit against her husband, towards whom she had been guilty of such gross and palpable infidelity, for an alleged assault and battery on her, and actually had him sent to prison for want of bail.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE. The schooner John M'Clung, Freeman, from Philadelphia for St. Thomas, sprung a leak on the 27th ult; lat. 30, lon. 70, and the crew, consisting of the captain, mate, and four seamen, took to the boat, and arrived off Musquito bar on the 30th ult, and in attempting to land, the boat swamped, and all but the captain and mate were drowned.

"NOT HAVING THE FEAR OF GOD BEFORE HIS EYES." The Jamaica (L. I.) Times says that one Joseph C. Hempson, convicted of bigamy, being brought into court for sentence, the court remarked that a curious fact relating to him had come to their knowledge. It was that while awaiting trial on bail, for marrying two wives, *he had married a third.*"

The Baltimore papers are bepraising the conduct of a man who, having a note due at the recently exploded Franklin Bank in that city, bought up the notes at par of poor people in order to pay it. In these Shylock times, such instances are rare.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE. Peter B. Porter, Jr., Whig, of Niagara county, was chosen Speaker of the Assembly, having received 66 votes, against 60 for Levi S. Chatfield, V. Buren. Two Van Buren men were absent.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE. We learn that Henry Woods, Esq. late Postmaster at Groton, committed suicide on Tuesday afternoon, in Charlestown, by hanging himself.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE. Henry Elliott, the husband of *Madame Celeste* Elliot, has petitioned the Legislature of Maryland for a divorce.

A man in Springfield, the other day, in a drunken fit, seized his child and endeavored to dash its brains out against the chimney-piece, but his wife, like a sensible woman, would'nt let him do it.

We understand that the East Bridgewater Bank are winding up their concerns, and their bills are not received at the Suffolk Bank.

ARREST. Three persons concerned in the murder of police officer Norton, at New Orleans, have been arrested.

Sale of Stocks at Auction on Wednesday,

By Stephen Brown.

10 Shares	Western Railroad, 83¼ per cent.
25 "	Norwich & Worcester Railroad, (div. off,) 67¼ per sh.
25 "	Eastern Railroad, (div. off,) 2 a 2¾ per ct. adv.
5 "	Boston and Portland Railroad, (div. off,) $75 per share.
5 "	Boston & Worcester Railroad, (div. off,) 4¾ per ct. adv.
1 "	Hamilton Manufacturing Co, 2¼ per ct. adv.
1 "	Locks and Canal, $850 per share.
1 "	Massachusetts Bank, 98¼ per share.
5 "	Traders' Bank, 94 per share.
3 "	Shawmut Bank, 89 per share.
10 "	Hancock Bank, $11½ per share.
5 "	Hamilton Bank, 2½ per cent adv.
5 "	South Bank, 81½ per share.
8 "	Tremont Theatre, $18½ per share.
$1000	Mass. State 5 per cent stock, payable in 1857, 98½ per ct.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. Robert Gorham to Miss Eunice Johnson; Mr. Wm. H. Leycraft, of New York, to Miss Mary Ann LeBrown, of Boston.

In this city, Mr. Thomas Henry Norman to Mrs. Sarah Holbrook; Mr. Thomas Saunders to Miss Elizabeth Haynes.

In Cambridgeport, this morning, Mr. Frederic Kidder, merchant, of this city, to Miss Harriet Maria, daughter of Mr. Jonathan Hagar, of C.

On Sunday evening, at the Catholic Church, Mr. Samuel Johnson, to Miss Margaret B. McCarty, both of Milton.

In Cohasset, yesterday, by the Rev. Mr. Moore, Mr. Henry Lincoln, of this city, to Miss Anna, youngest daughter of Capt. Daniel Bates, of C.

In Chelsea, Mr. Ira D. Wilkins to Miss Lucy M. Thomson, both of Boston.

In Bolton, Hon. Stephen Minot, of Haverhill, to Miss Ellen P. daughter of Hon. S. P. Gardner, of B.

In Grafton, Jan. 6, by Rev. T. C. Biscoe, Mr. Martin Wesson to Miss Abigail H. Green.

In South Royalston, Jan. 7, by Rev. Mr. Peckham, Mr. Oliver Prescott, Esq. of Jeffrey, N. H., to Miss Phebe C. Brown.

In West Boylston, by Rev. L. Tracy, Mr. James L. Hibbert to Miss Emeline D. Parmenter.

In Hubbardston, Dec. 29, by Rev. Joseph Whitman, Mr. Stephen P. Patch of Ashby, to Miss Maria M. Felton, of Templeton.

In Shirley, Mr. Nathan Holden to Miss Adeline Page.

In Springfield, Jan. 4, by Rev. W. B. O. Peabody, Mr. James Parker, Conductor on the Western Rail Road, to Miss Ann H. Parsons.

In Denmark, Iowa Territory, Nov. 23, Mr. Joseph E. Southwick, of Madison, Ia., to Miranda, daughter of Mr. Samuel Chamberlain, of Westborough, Mass.

DEATHS.

In Chelsea, 17th inst. Miss Sarah Hunt, 40, formerly of this city.

In Cambridgeport, on Tuesday, Jan. 12, of croup, Amanda Hartwell, 6 years, daughter of William and Adeline Hartwell, of this city.

In Hopkinton, Ms. 11th inst. Nathan Coburn, Esq. 45, formerly of Coventry, N. H. and formerly for several years a member of the Legislature of that State.

In Lancaster, 4th inst. Mrs. Sally Townsend, 65.

In New York, 7th inst. Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Rev. Dr. Morse, of Newburyport, and daughter of the late Mr. Stephen Higinson, of this city.

In Attakapas, in Sept. last, Mr. John Lewis, Jr. of Newburyport, 59.

Lost overboard, 16th ult. from brig Essex, of and from Portland, on the passage to Matanzas, Mr. Gardner Wilcox, seaman.

Lost overboard, 27th ult. in a gale, from packet ship Quebec, Mr. Alonzo Gillett, seaman. Also from ship Astracan, of Portland, on the passage from Liverpool to New York, 20th ult., Mr. Edw. M'Lellan, of Portland, seaman; he fell from the topsail yard.

In Chelsea, 8th inst. Conant Sawyer, son of Mr. Benjamin Parker, of Malden, 7 years.

In Newburyport, Mrs. Martha S. wife of Mr. John Rollins, 79.

In Dracut, at his residence, on Monday evening, Hon. Benjamin F. Varnum, Sheriff of the County of Middlesex, 45.

In Edgartown, Mrs. Sarah P. wife of Capt. Gustavus A. Baylies, and daughter of Mr. G. W. Arey, late of Edgartown, 35. Also, Mr. Samuel Pent, 64; Mr. P. was engaged in eeling on a pond in that town, and while employed, suddenly dropped down and died instantly.

In Middleboro', 28th ult. Capt. William Porter, a soldier of the revolution, aged 78.

In New Haven, 6th inst. James A. Hillhouse, Esq. a gentleman of considerable literary attainments.

In Fitchburg, Jan. 3, Mr. Samuel Harris, 93.

In West Brookfield, Nov. 2d, Mr. Andrew Banister, a revolutionary pensioner, 87.

In Templeton, Mr. Silas Adlin, 74.

In Rochester, N. H. Dec. 27, Mrs. Catherine R., wife of Rev. Frances V. Pike, and daughter of Dr. J. Holmes, of Leicester, Mass., 24.

In Havana, Nov. 23, Darius D. Farnum, Esq., of Waterford, (Mendon) Mass. 42.

Number of Deaths in this City for the week ending Jan. 8, 33; Males, 19; Females, 14; Stillborn, 2.—Of consumption, 5, croup, 1, measles, 1, fits, 2, typhus fever, 1, infantile, 2, dropsy, 3, inflammation of the lungs, 2. lung fever, 1, cancer, 1, whooping cough, 3, tumor in the stomach, 1, dropsy on the brain, 2, dropsy on the heart, 1, throat distemper, 1, teething, 1, old age, 2.

☞ **The Cultivator circulates extensively in every town in Massachusetts, and has a large circulation in every State in the Union, particularly in the New-England States, which makes it a superior channel for advertisers.**

"A Postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself."

Some subscribers may not be aware of the above regulation. It will be seen that by requesting the Postmaster where they reside to frank their letters containing subscription money, he will do so upon being satisfied that the letter contains nothing but what refers to the subscriptions.

Notice to Subscribers.

I am informed that my agent gave some Subscribers to understand that he was coming round to collect, and that the price would be but two dollars whenever he should call. My agent did very wrong in making such statements. It was without my knowledge or consent that such were made. I wish to inform all such that two dollars will be received for the last year's subscription if sent immediately to this office free of expense. My terms are $2 in advance. If payment is delayed beyond six months (at which time all subscriptions are considered due) 2 50 will be charged. I don't wish to be understood that I am precise to a day or a week, or even a month, as regards the advance pay, but I do wish to be understood that if an account runs over the usual time, and I have to send a collector after it, I shall invariably charge 2 50. Subscribers will see by the article above that by handing their money to the Postmaster, he will send it here free of expense.

All payments will be expected in future at this office. OTIS BREWER, Proprietor.

It may be a convenience to some Framingham subscribers to pay to Mr. Buckminster, he residing there a part of the time. Those who wish, can do so.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

Boston, Jan. 16.

Coals. Since our last there have been two importations of Newcastle; one sold in lots at about 9 50, and the other, the Undine's cargo, at 9 25 per chaldron, equal to 4 and 6 mos cr. The sales of other descriptions have been from second hands; those by auction, $10 for Newcastle, and 8 50 for Sydney, in small lots.

Coffee. No change exists of any importance on the prices of last week. The sales have been for St. Domingo, about 1200 bags, part for shipping, at 9¼ a 9½c per lb; 200 bags Java, 13½; small lots, 14c; and common do, 12½c per lb, 100 bags Laguira, 11c per lb.

Fish. Owing to wet weather for the most part of the week, there has been but little done; some sales of Bay Fish have been made at outports at 14 a 15s. In Mackerel, sales have been confined to a small retail demand, and prices are nominally the same as last reported; a small importation of Halifax No. 2 sold at $13 per bbl.

Hides. The whole import, per Arcturus, from Montevideo, has, we understand, been sold at 17c, 6 mos; 1000 green salted New Orleans, 7c per lb; 336 dry New Orleans, 12½c per lb, 6 mos cr.

Hops. The sales have been confined to a few bags Massachusetts inspection at former prices, and other inspections at 31 a 33c per lb. We are informed that the stocks on hand at the principal ports amount to about 1250 bales:—Boston, 350; New York, 700; Philadelphia, 150; and Baltimore, 50 bags—and are mostly held by speculators.

Iron. A sale of 100 tons PSI Old Sable was made at $100, and an import of 60 tons do do, taken at the same price, 6 mos cr.

Leather. There was a sale by auction, to-day, of 4000 sides New York Sole, at the following prices:—Light weights, 23½c per lb; middling do, 21½ a 22 do; heavy do, 19 a 19½ do; good damaged, 18 a 18½ do; poor do, 9½ do, 6 mos cr.

Molasses. There have been no sales of any consequence during the week, and prices are nominally the same as last reported. A few lots Cuba sweet, taken by the trade, 21c. 6 mos; and Trinidad, 25c.—The last sale of Cuba tart was at 19½c, 4 per cent. off for cash.

Provisions. There has been no speculative operations this week, and sales generally have been of little importance. Prices remain about the same as reported in our last.

Returns of Beef inspected in this State, from May, 1840, to January, 1841.

	Mess Beef	Navy Mess.	No. 1.	Pr.	Car.	Total Bbls.
	16,027	1401	6201	3590	47	27,266
May, 1839, to Jan. '40.	5148	877	1277	613	14	7929
Jan., 1840, to May, '40.	4398	382	547	188	—	5515
	9546	1259	1834	801	14	13,444

	Mess.	Navy	No. 1.	Total Hf. bbls.
May, 1840, to Jan. '41.	1126	46	20	1192
May, 1839, to Jan. '40.	458	—	3	461
Jan. 1840, to May, '40.	502	—	—	502
Total,	960	00	3	963

Salt. A recent importation of Turks Island sold at $3 per hhd, and 250 bags Liverpool fine, $1 73 per bag, cash.

Sugar. The business of the week has been extremely limited, not exceeding 2 a 300 boxes Cuba brown, 7¾ a 8¼, and white do, 10 a 10½c per lb. Hhd Sugars, none of any consequence in market.

Wool. There has been no change in the market since our last review. The stock is moderate, and holders are firm in prices.

FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

Boston, Jan. 16. FLOUR. The bad state of the roads having lessened the demand for the country trade, and the business of the week generally being exceedingly dull, with a large stock, some few holders yielded a little in prices, others remain firm at previous rates. The sales of the week have been for Genesee, $5 30 a 5 31¼, and some lots not in prime order, 5 18¾ a 5 25; Ohio, 500 bbls good, 5 25; 200 do do common, 5 12½, cash; 300 do do 5 18¾, 30 days cr. Nothing doing in Southern for shipping, except a few small lots Philadelphia at 5 59, 4 mos cr; and Baltimore City Mills, 5 37, do do.

GRAIN. The market has been somewhat affected by the mild state of the weather for the past week, dealers have been less inclined to operate, and prices are consequently a shade lower. Several parcels yellow flat Corn were sold yesterday at 56c, and white, 55c per bushel; to-day, the former is held pretty firmly at 57c, and one or two lots have been sold at that price. Southern Oats have gone off quite freely at 36 a 38c.

New York, Jan. 13. FLOUR. 3000 bushels common brands Genesee sold for export to England, at 4 94; 300 barrels round hoop Ohio for shipment at 5 06¼; flat hoop is generally held at $5, though purchases are occasionally made at less. Michigan, 4 87½, with small sales; holders of Georgetown and Howard St. have submitted to a reduction of 12½c; a sale of 400 barrels of the former having been made at 5 12½, cash; Southern Rye Flour is without change.

GRAIN. From appearances, the corn market has past the lowest point. The farmers do not press, but feed the market. There is a good demand for free wheat generally at an advance of 2d to 3d per 70 lbs.

Hay—Sales loose by the load were made at 70 a 87½c per 100 lbs.

Philadelphia, Jan. 9. FLOUR. Flour is steady at last week's prices. A sale of Penn. superfine at 4 75 per barrel.

GRAIN. No receipts whatever of Corn, which is wanted at 47c for yellow, 45c for white. Oats, 27c; sales of fair Southern wheat, from store, at 90c per bushel; Penn. $1.

Baltimore, Jan. 9. FLOUR. There has been a small but steady demand for Howard St. during the week, and sales of good common brands have been generally made at 4 50; one sale yesterday at 4 44; wagon price, 4 25. City Mills—Sales of upwards of 1000 bbls at 4 62½; stocks light. Susquehanna, none in market. The inspections of the week comprise 8505 bbls, and 372 half do, besides 14 bbls Rye Flour, and 45 hhds and 298 bbls Corn Meal.

GRAIN. A sale of Maryland yellow Corn, at 55c. Oats, holders ask 36c.

FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

Vegetables.

RETAIL PRICES.

Potatoes, per bushel	37½	a	50
Turnips, half peck	6	a	8
Carrots, per bush	..	a	50
Beets, per bush	50	a	60
Onions, yellow, per bunch	2½	a	3
" " per bushel	50	a	62½
Marrow Squashes, per lb	3	a	4
Cauliflowers, each	12	a	25
Brocoli, each	12½	a	25
Parsley, hf. peck	50	a	62
Celery, per root	6	a	12½
Cabbages, each	4	a	6
Horseradish, per lb	8	a	10

Fruit.

Apples, per bush	50	a	75
Apples, extra, per bush	1 50	a	2 00
Pears, per bushel	2 00	a	2 50
Sweet Potatoes, per bush	1 00	a	..
Cranberries, per bushel	1 75	a	2 00
Grapes, Foreign, per lb	20	a	25
Lemons, per dozen	17	a	20
Oranges, do do	25	a	50
Dried Apples, do do	4	a	5
Walnuts, per bushel	..	a	2 00
Chestnuts, per bush	2 75	a	3 00
Beans, dried white, pr bush	2 00	a	2 25

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Butter, lump, per lb	17	a	22
" firkin	18	a	20
Cheese, new milk, per lb	7	a	9
" four meal	5	a	7
Eggs, per dozen	..	a	28
Beef, per lb	6	a	12½
Do Corned	6	a	8
Do Smoked	..	a	12½
Beef Tallow, per lb	9	a	10
Pork, whole hogs	5	a	6½
Pigs, roasting, per lb	9	a	10
Pork, Fresh	6	a	8
" Salted	8	a	9
Hams, Boston, per lb	10	a	12½
Do. Western, do do	..	a	..
Lard, best, per lb	9	a	10
Do Western, per keg	..	a	..
Tripe, per lb	8	a	10
Pigs Feet, per lb	..	a	8
Veal	6	a	8
Whole Calves	4	a	6
Chickens, per lb	8	a	10
Turkeys, pr lb	8	a	10
Pigeons, per dozen	..	a	..
Mutton, per lb	4	a	12
Lamb, per lb	4	a	8

HIDE MARKET.

Buenos Ayres, dry hide per lb	16½	a	17
Pernambuco, dry salted	12	a	12½
Rio Grande	16½	a	17
St. Salvador	..	a	..
California	..	a	..
West-Indian	13	a	14
African	14	a	16
Green, slaughtered	..	a	5½
Calcutta, cow, green salted	75	a	1 30
Do. do do .. light	..	a	..
Do. dry	75	a	1 00

SEED MARKET.

Mustard Seed, brown, per bag	10 00	a	..
" " white, " "	10 00	a	..
Hemp Seed, per bushel	..	a	2 00
Canary Seed, do do	..	a	2 00
Flax Seed, per bush	1 37	a	1 50
" " American, do do	..	a	..
Clover, Northern, per hundred	12	a	13
" Southern, do do	..	a	..
" Foreign, do do	..	a	12
" White Dutch, per lb	28	a	30
" Lucerne, or French	33	a	..
Timothy, or Herds Grass, bush	4 00	a	..
Red Top, bushel	..	a	1 50
" " Southern, do	70	a	75
Orchard Grass, do	2 50	a	..
Millett, do	2 00	a	2 50
Buckwheat, do	1 25	a	1 50

COAL AND WOOD MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Lackawana, per 2000 lbs	9 00	a	9 50
Peach Orchard, do do	..	a	10 00
Peach Mountain, do do	..	a	10 00
Coke, per chaldron	..	a	6 50
Charcoal, per basket	32	a	37
Eastern Wood, per cord	..	a	6 50
Ordinary do do, do do	— —	a	5 00
Country do, do do	7 00	a	8 00

LEATHER MARKET.

Philad., best tannage, per lb	30	a	32
do country do	27	a	29
Baltimore city tannage	29	a	30
do dry hide	23	a	25
New York red, light	24	a	25
do do, middling	22	a	23
do do, overweight	..	a	..
Boston do, slaughter	22	a	23
do dry hide	21	a	22
Slaughter Upper, in the rough	..	a	24

WOOL MARKET.

American, common to ¼ blood	35	a	37
" " " ½ "	36	a	40
" " " ¾ "	44	a	46
Pulled Wool, superfine	43	a	46
No. 1, Lambs'	37	a	42
No. 2, "	26	a	30
No. 3, "	18	a	21

LIME MARKET.

Thomaston, per cask	80	a	90
Camden	75	a	80
L'Etang, St. George Co's	..	a	..
white lump	1 12	a	1 25
do do 2d quality	..	a	1 00
do do common	75	a	80

HAY MARKET.

Eastern Screwed, per ton	10 50	a	11 00
" Hard Pressed, do. do.	..	a	..
Good Country, per hundred	80	a	90
Straw	45	a	50

HOP MARKET.

1st sort, Mass. 1840, per lb	33	a	35
2d do do do	..	a	..

PLASTER PARIS.

Per ton, 2240 lbs, cash	2 50	a	2 75

CATTLE AND MEAT MARKET.

Brighton, Monday, Jan. 11. At market, 320 Beef Cattle, 120 Stores, 3300 Sheep, and 60 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—We quote to correspond with last week, viz: first quality, 5 75 a $6; second quality, 5 25 a 5 75; third quality, 4 26 a $5.

Sheep—Dull, and many lots were sold for less than they cost in the country, viz: 1 50, 1 75, $2, 2 50, $3, 3 50, and 3 75.

Swine—One lot at about 4c. At retail, 4½ a 6.

New York, Jan. 11. At market, 1175 head of Beef Cattle, including 250 left over last week, 175 from the South, 290 from the East, and the balance from this State—and 800 Sheep.

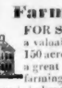
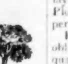
The Beef market continues same as last week; 90 head were taken at 6 50 a 8 50, averaging 7 50 per 100 lbs.

Sheep were all sold at $2, $3, $4, and $5 each.

Philadelphia, Jan. 11. The offering comprised 925 head Cattle, 185 Cows, 200 Swine and 900 Sheep.

Prices—Beef Cattle—Sales of 850 head at from $5 50 to 6 25 per 100 lbs for common; 6 50 to 7 50 for fair to good, and some very prime at 7 75 a $8; 60 head from Virginia. Cows—Supply all taken at $12 a 17 each for dry cows; springers, $17 a 21; and milch cows $24 a 30; extra at $35 a 46. Swine—Supply not equal to the demand. All the offering sold at 5 50 to $6 per 100 lbs. Sheep—Demand fair. Sales at 2 25 a 3 50, and some extra at $4 a 4 50 each.

Farm and Tavern.

FOR SALE or EXCHANGE, a valuable **Farm,** containing 150 acres of Upland and Marsh; a great part of it is first rate farming lands, situated in Chelsea, bounded about half a mile on Chelsea Beach, distant four miles from Boston by the Turnpike, and about ten minutes ride by the Eastern Railroad, which runs through a part of it; the situation is one of the best in the vicinity of Boston for a **Public House,** for which it has been occupied for some years, and with a good run of custom, and with some improvement can be made very profitable; there is an abundant supply of sea manure that comes on the beach, and but a short distance to haul it; there is also a large quantity of Sand on the premises, suitable for all Mason work, which being near the city, would pay a team well for hauling. The above Farm would be sold or exchanged for one of less value. There are two good markets for all the produce that could be raised upon the premises; one at Winnisemmet village, about two miles, the other at East Boston. Apply to JOHN FENNO, Chelsea.

Chelsea, January 12, 1841. tf—jan16

Window Blinds, &c.

MR. M. McINTOSH is ready to execute all orders that the public may favor him with in his line of business, at the shortest notice. **Window Blinds** will be made to order at one dollar per window, the size ranging anywhere within bounds, and will warrant them equal in every particular to those manufactured elsewhere.

Hinges, Fastenings, and **Screws,** kept constantly on hand, and will be sold lower than they can be bought at any other establishment in the New England States.

All orders addressed to him will be promptly and personally attended to.

Needham, January, 1841. ep6m—jan16

William A. Holland,

Importer of Hardware and Cutlery,

15 Dock Square, opposite Elm St., Boston,

KEEPS constantly on hand, Brass Kettles, Brass Fire Setts, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Tea Trays, Coffee Mills, Gridirons, Hollow Ware, &c. &c. House furnishing and Building materials, generally at the lowest prices for cash.

jan16—4t

For Sale,

SITUATED in the town of Plympton, about 8 or 10 miles from Plymouth, a **Satinet Manufactory.** The building is in excellent order, and the machinery of the most modern and improved kind. The stream on which the building is placed is a never failing one, furnishing a superabundance of water, in seasons hitherto of extreme drought, and possessing power sufficient to admit of increasing materially the capacity of the concern, if deemed expedient. Connected with the Manufactory, which is capable of making and furnishing 11 a 1200 yards Satinets per week, is a **Brick Dye House,** with all suitable appurtenances complete; also, a **new Grist Mill,** and a large **Dwelling House,** in good repair, about 100 feet front, and several acres of tillable land. The price will be moderate, and terms of sale made easy to the purchaser.—Apply to WILLIAM TUCKER & SONS, Boston, BOGERT & KNEELAND, New York.

dec19—2mo

Agriculturist's Furnace.

THIS article was constructed in consequence of a suggestion from the American Institute, that a portable, low-priced Furnace was much wanted by farmers for Boiling and Steaming Food, preparing maple sugar, and many other purposes. The Furnace receives the caldron with the top of such form as to admit the bottom of the caldron to come in contact with the fire; on the top rim is erected a series of plates which encompass the caldron as perfectly as when set in brick-work, retain the smoke and heated air while encircling the caldron and permitting its escape only through a pipe connected with the funnel. The fire place is 2 feet 2 inches long, 14 inches wide, and 9 inches deep.

One Furnace will suit the different sizes of caldrons, varying from one to four barrels, by having rims or top plates to each caldron.

When used in a building, the plates extending to the edge of the caldron render it perfectly safe, as the only escape for the smoke &c. is through the funnel.

The price of the Furnace is much less than the cost of setting with brick.

Besides being portable, it may be used in any place that convenience may require.

On hand and for sale at the Farmer's Warehouse, No. 19 and 20 North Market and Clinton streets, Boston, by DAVID PROUTY & CO.

dec12 tf

C. W. Brabrook,

FURNITURE AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE,

No. 2, Union St., (opposite Ann St.,) Boston.

CONSTANTLY on hand, a good assortment of **Feathers, Mattrasses, Chairs, Sofas, Tables, Bedsteads, Looking Glasses, Carpets,** &c. &c., all of substantial quality, cheap for cash or credit.

☞ Boots, Shoes, W. I. Goods, Clothing, Hard Ware, Cotton Goods, with many kinds of Country Produce, and other articles of merchandise, received in exchange for Furniture and Feathers. 12 mo—oct7

$1 25 Per Day. $1 25

American House, Boston, Mass.

THIS extensive Hotel is in the very best condition for the accommodation of Travellers and others, and the subscriber, grateful for past favors, assures his friends and the public that he will use every exertion to make the American an agreeable home.

Being desirous to comply with the wishes of his friends and patrons, he has determined to reduce the price of board to transient visitors to $1 25 per day.

dec19—4t LEWIS RICE.

Skates! Skates! Skates!

A SPLENDID assortment of **Skates** just opened from 12½c to $5 a pair, at No. 15, Dock Square, opposite Elm St. Boston.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

dec19—4w WILLIAM A. HOLLAND.

Boards and Plank For Sale.

A NUMBER of M. WHITE PINE BOARDS, from three fourths to one and a half inches thick, suitable for **Doors, Windows, Blinds, Sashes, &c.,** at MR. S. N. CUTLER'S SAW MILL in Framingham, adjoining the railway, some of them very wide. Also, a quantity of **Partition Plank.** The whole or a part will be sold as may suit purchasers, for cash or credit. Enquire of Mr. Cutler, at the Mill, or of the Subscriber in Sherburne.

dec12—tf ISAAC WHITNEY.

Bolting Cloths and Burr Mill Stones.

B. F. WHITE, No. 77 Milk Street, Boston, imports direct from the manufacturers, and keeps constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of all kinds of **Bolting Cloths,** warranted best quality. Millers can be supplied at lower prices than at any other place in the United States. Also, **Burr Mill Stones.**

dec12 6mo

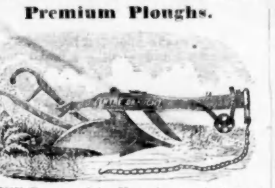
Bear's Oil Labels.

ON hand and for sale at this office, a few thousand Bear's Oil Labels, of various colors, from a new plate, of the best style. O. BREWER.

Cultivator's Almanac, for 1841.

THE **Cultivator's Almanac** and CABINET OF AGRICULTURAL KNOWLEDGE, for the year 1841, 124 pages. This is beyond question, for the purpose intended, the best Almanac ever published. For sale at THIS OFFICE. tf dec12

Premium Ploughs.



THE Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, considering the importance of the Plough, appointed a public trial or Ploughing Match, and invited mechanics and others throughout the Union to compete for the following prizes, viz.

"For the best Plough that will turn the sod over and lay it flat; regard to be had to the strength of the Plough, easiness of draft, excellence of the work it performs, and its cheapness," $100

For the best Plough that shall lay the sod on edge or obliquely, and not flat; regard being had to the above qualities, $75

On the 13th and 14th inst, a severely contested trial of 17 Ploughs took place at Worcester; on the 14th the judges awarded to

PROUTY & MEARS, OF BOSTON,

The Premium of $100,

for the best Plough to turn the furrow over flat.

Charles Howard, of Hingham, the premium of $75 for best Plough to set the furrows on edge.

The Subscribers feel it their duty to state that they continue to manufacture Prouty & Mears' **Patent Centre Draft Plough,** to which the premium of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS was awarded, and shall endeavor to hold themselves in readiness to supply orders with articles worthy the high commendation they have received. D. PROUTY & CO.

Farmers' Warehouse, Nos. 19 & 20 North Market Street, Boston. oct.24—y

Jayne's Hair Tonic,

For the Growth, Preservation, and Restoration of the Hair.

THIS is an excellent article, and has in numerous instances produced a fine growth of Hair on the heads of persons who had been bald for years. The following, with numerous other certificates from respectable individuals might be presented, but it needs no puffing. The best recommendation is in its use.

Copy of a letter from Dr. S. S. Fitch, dated

PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1838.

Dr. Jayne,—Dear Sir,—I feel that I can hardly say enough to you in favor of the Hair Tonic prepared by you. My hair had been falling off about two years, and had become very thin, threatening *speedy baldness,* when I commenced using this remedy. In about one week, it ceased to fall off. I have used it now about three months, and have as full and thick a head of hair as I can possibly desire. I have recommended its use to a number of my friends, who all speak well of it.—If faithfully employed, I have no doubt of its general success. I may add that before using the Tonic, I had tried almost all the various articles employed for the hair, such as the Macassar Oil, all the different preparations of Bear's Oil, Vegetable Hair Oil, &c. &c., without experiencing much, if any benefit.

Respectfully yours,

S. S. FITCH, No. 172 Chesnut Street.

Before Dr. Fitch used this Tonic, his hair began to be gray, but now there is not a gray hair to be found on his head.

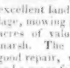
HAIR TONIC. We call the attention of those afflicted with premature baldness, to the excellent "Hair Tonic" prepared by Dr. Jayne of this city. Having used it ourselves, we can speak of its virtues by experience, and we unhesitatingly pronounce it an invaluable remedy to prevent the falling off of the hair, and to restore it from a dead, to a fine, healthy appearance. We can also speak from personal knowledge of the cases of two or three friends who were predisposed to baldness, who by the use of Jayne's Hair Tonic, have now luxuriant hair. We have no disposition to puff indiscriminately all kinds of remedies for all diseases which flesh is heir to, but when we have tested the virtue of an article, we are free to say it is good. [Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC. We commend to the attention of those desirous of restoring their hair or improving its beauty, to this elegant preparation. We hear it every where highly spoken of, and especially by all who have made use of it, as greatly efficacious in stimulating the growth of the hair, and preventing and curing many affections of the skin. Its virtues are amply and sufficiently proved. [N. Y. Sun.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by SYMONDS & WHEELER, agents for Dr. D. Jayne, No. 231, Washington St., under Marlboro' Hotel, Boston. Also S. *Kidder & Co. Charlestown;* Henry White, Roxbury; Christopher P. Skelton, Merrimac St. Lowell; and B. W. Williams, Main St. Taunton.

dec5 6m

Tavern and Farm For Sale.



THAT old and well known tavern stand and Farm, owned and occupied by the late Maj. J. Atherton, situated in Milton, on the Mail Road from Boston to Taunton, consisting of about sixty acres of excellent land, well watered, and proportioned to tillage, mowing pasture and orcharding, with about thirty acres of valuable woodland, and five acres of salt marsh. The House is large and convenient and in good repair, with Barn and convenient out-buildings, and a never failing well of water. It is altogether one of the most desirable places in the vicinity of Boston for a public House, having been occupied as such for a century.

Conditions liberal. Further particulars may be had on application to Elijah Atherton, Stoughton, Charles Bradlee, No. 12 School St. Boston, or E. G. Tucker, opposite the premises.

Milton, Oct. 24, 1840. tf.

Stoves! Stoves!

D. PROUTY & CO. have for sale Cylinder, Column, Ring, and other STOVES, for Shop, Counting Room, and Parlor use, and are manufacturing Whiting's Patent Wood and Coal Cook Stove, Motts' Patent, Combined Rotary, Steam Conducting, Self Feeding Cook Stoves, and Mears' Improved Patent Coal and Wood Cooking Stoves; the Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas which have been awarded to these stoves at public exhibitions, the unanimous expression of opinion by those who have them in use, and the result of our own experience and knowledge of the principles on which they are constructed, combine to place these Stoves in the foremost rank, in point of convenience and economy of fuel and labor. Purchasers are requested to examine closely before making a selection.

Nos. 19 and 20 North Market and Clinton St. Boston. tf—oct 24

To Builders.

THE Subscriber having taken the wharf formerly occupied by T. H. Holland, on Front St., a few rods above the Worcester Railroad, will keep constantly on hand a very general assortment of all kinds of Lumber used in building, which is offered at the very lowest rates for cash or undoubted credit.

Now on hand a prime assortment of seasoned No. 2, 3, and 4 Pine Boards, and 1¼ to 2½ inch imensions.

Also, Ton and Ranging Timber; Spruce Joists, Boards and Plank; extra clear Clapboards; Pine and Cedar Shingles, Laths, Fence Pickets, etc. etc.

Builders or other consumers of Lumber will find it for their advantage to call as above before purchasing elsewhere.

Timber of almost every dimensions will be furnished at short notice. J. K. MILLER.

oct17— y

Union Hotel---Brighton.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that the old Mansion House near the cattle Market has been thoroughly repaired and newly fitted and furnished, and he has opened it under the above name, where he pledges himself to spare no pains nor expense to make every one "*at home*" who may favor him with their patronage.

nov28—tf JOHN DAVIS.

Pure Sperm Oil,

E. T. HASTINGS & CO., 101 State St., have for sale, at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, Winter, Spring, and Fall Strained LAMP OIL, of first quality. Oil Canisters of various sizes. Oil sent to any part of the city free of expense. 1y oct 24

Mole Skin Hats.

A GOOD assortment of the newest Fashions; for sale very cheap, by J. M. SHERBURNE. No. 42, Washington Street.

may 9

oct10 eptf

The Attention of Farmers,

Is invited to the extensive and choice collection of GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER SEEDS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c. for sale by the Subscribers.

Our assortment contains all the most superior kinds of seeds, raised *expressly* for us, by *experienced* cultivators, and are warranted of the best quality. Among some of the more important articles for the Farmer, at this season, may be named

Long Orange Carrot,	Barley and Oats,
Altringham, do.,	Spring Rye,
Genuine Sugar Beet,	Brown Corn, (true,)
Mangel Wurtzel,	Dutton and Parker Corn,
Turnips, (10 kinds,)	Rohan Potatoes,
Drumhead Cabbage, Sup.	Millett,
Green Globe Savoy, do. do.	Buckwheat, &c.

Together with every variety of vegetable seeds wanted for the garden; Clover, Herds Grass, Red Top Seeds, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Cultivators, (2 sizes,)	Hoes, Rakes, and Dutch Scuffles,
Ploughs, 7 sizes,)	Hedge Shears and Pruning Knives,
Seed Sowers, (2 patterns,)	Garden Trowels and Syringes,
Vegetable Cutter, (new article,)	
Hay and Straw Cutter,	
Shovels, Spades, & Forks,	Scythes, Sickles, &c. &c.

400 varieties of FLOWER SEEDS, including, in addition to the most superb Double German Asters, Balsams, Rocket Larkspurs, &c., cultivated at our own garden, every new annual to be had in London, worthy a place in the flower garden.

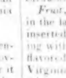
SEEDS put up in BOXES, of various sizes; from $5 to $50 each, all ready for retail—every kind neatly labelled with the name, and *practical* direction, for their cultivation.

☞ A liberal discount allowed to country traders.

Seeds packed so as to be safely transported to any part of the world. Catalogues of Seeds, Trees, Dahlias, &c. *gratis,* on application. HOVEY & CO., *7 Merchants Row, near State St., Boston.*

may9 y

New Strawberry.



HOVEY'S SEEDLING, a new variety, originated in 1835, and now for the *first time* offered to the public, after a trial of three years, in a bearing state, has confirmed its superiority over every other variety. It belongs to the class denominated *Pine Strawberries,* and may be described as follows:

Fruit, very large, round, never coxcomb-shaped, even in the largest berries. *Color,* deep shining red. *Seeds,* inserted in a slight cavity. *Flesh,* scarlet, firm, abounding with a most agreeable acid and exceedingly high flavored juice. The vines are as hardy as the Early Virginia, having stood the severity of the several past winters unharmed; growth vigorous, and the fruit well elevated from the ground on strong stems. A full description of this Seedling, with an engraving of the fruit, and some account of its origin, treatment, &c., will we given in the August number of the *Magazine of Horticulture.*

This Strawberry was first exhibited at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's Rooms in 1838; again in 1839, and also the present year, and each year obtained the Society's premium, although in competition with the Methven, Keen's Seedling, Downton, &c. Gentlemen well acquainted with all the other varieties cultivated in this country, have seen the bed in full bearing, and unhesitatingly pronounce it the largest, finest, most productive and hardy variety they have ever seen.

The entire stock of plants is in the possession of the subscribers, not *one* ever yet been disposed of, and they are now offered for sale, and will be ready for delivery on and after the 20th of August. All orders will be executed in the rotation in which they are received. Plants, $5 *per dozen.* All orders from a distance, enclosing the amount for the plants ordered, (*postage paid,*) will be immediately attended to, and the plants promptly sent to the direction desired.

Also, a fine stock of Plants of the older and well-known kinds of Strawberries, viz: Methven Scarlet, Early Virginia, Royal Scarlet, Wood, &c. &c. Prices from $1 to 2 per hundred plants.

Constantly for sale, a most extensive assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds, Agricultural Implements, Grape Vines, Ornamental Trees, Green-house Plants, Horticultural Books, &c. &c.

HOVEY & CO.

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,

☞ *7 Merchant's Row, Boston.*

aug 22 y

Notice.

THE subscriber would inform his customers and the public, that he has expended about $6000 in fitting up his establishment. His GRIST MILL is new, and on the most approved plan, and will grind fine Corn Meal at the rate of 25 bushels per hour. The FLOUR MILL has a set of burr stones, and a cleanser on a new and improved plan, and a bolt different from any one ever put in operation. The Flour Mill and apparatus will manufacture 10 bushels of Rye or Wheat per hour, and, if supplied with good Wheat, he will warrant the flour in whiteness or quality, equal to the best of Genesee. Also, a bolt for the purpose of bolting Indian, India and Buckwheat, Meal, &c. The subscriber states without hesitation, that his Mill is one of the best, if not superior to any in the State.

He has also built, separate from his Grist Mill, a Mill for the express purpose of grinding Plaster Paris, which will grind from the stone one ton per hour, and is ready to receive customers any time they may please to favor him with a call. And by having good millers, ready and at their post, he flatters himself that he shall receive his share of patronage.

The subscriber has likewise fitted up a *Blacksmith and Wheelwright's Shop,* and made arrangements with first rate workmen to carry them on in their various branches.

☞ A word to those who have lame horses from having bad hoofs. Mr. C. S. BURROUGHS has taken charge of the Blacksmith Shop, and having followed shoeing horses the most part of his time for the last ten years, will set Shoes on interfering horses, and warrant them to travel free from striking. Also, on those that are hoof-bound, so as to greatly improve their travelling if not entirely cure them. W. E. FAULKNER.

N. B. Constantly for sale, Rye, Corn, Barley, &c.

Acton, April 1, 1840. ap11 tf

Neck Stock Manufactory.

J. M. SHERBURNE, 42 Washington St., Boston, offers for sale a great variety, comprising upwards of ten different kinds of light and dark colored Summer STOCKS, made of Silk and Bristles. Very thin and easy SATIN STOCKS, made on Silk frames. All the above Stocks are very light and comfortable for Summer wear. They are made by experienced makers, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. S., and he can confidently assure his friends and customers, that for beauty of workmanship and excellence of material, they are not to be surpassed by any found in the city.

Also, a large assortment of very fine DICKEYS and BOSOMS; low priced STOCKS, of all kinds, for the country trade.

☞ STOCKS made to order at two hours notice.

may 9 y

Ploughs.

JUST received and for sale an extensive assortment of Prouty & Mears' Celebrated Centre Draught, Green Sward and other PLOUGHS. Also, expanding CULTIVATORS of the most approved construction.

E. H. WARREN.

Framingham, April 11, 1840. tf ap11

POETRY.

[From the Northampton Courier.]

Old Winter's Soliloquy.

Old Winter jumped up from his icy bed,
And thus to himself said he:
"Aha! Old Autumn at last is dead,
The red leaves are lying around his head,
He left all his business to me, (he said,)
Now what's to be done?—let's see.

"He's ripened the fruits of the teeming plain,"
He said, as he went his way;
"The rich green leaves, and the waving grain,
He's tinged with a golden hue again,
And the farmer has reaped for his toil and pain,
Now what can I do, but play?"

Old Winter passed on, in his robes of snow,
A frolicksome wight is he;
And he said to himself, at last,—"I'll go
And whistle along as a sort of a beau,
For those ladies who'd like a better you know,
But have to take up with me."

Old Winter indulged in his schemes of bliss,
Till he fairly shook with glee;
"Oh!" says he to himself, "What a capital kiss,
I'll give the cheek of the peri young miss,
Till her blushes are red as a rose at this,—
What matter is that to me!

O'er hill and o'er dale I'll ride along,
And wither the heritage green;
And sing a snatch of my favorite song,
As I rave and rattle the boughs among,
"Till all the people shall say, I'm come
In my sparkling car I ween.""

Northampton, Dec. 1. A. D.

Governor Davis's Address.

On Saturday the Governor and Lieut. Governor elect, took the oaths of office which were administered to them by the Hon. Daniel P. King, President of the Senate. When proclamation was made of the facts by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Mr. Bigelow, Mr. Davis read to the convention, from a written copy, his Address; a portion of which we give in his own words under marks of quotation.

The Governor commenced by stating that they were the chosen agents of the Commonwealth, appointed by the people, each to perform the duties and bear the responsibility imposed on him by the Constitution and laws. He spoke of the wise provision of the Constitution which required that the agents of the people should annually return to private life; by which means there was but little danger of a wide departure from the will of a majority of the electors.

He observed that this system had been in force for sixty years, and the prosperous condition of our Commonwealth during most of that period, is the best proof of the wisdom and sagacity of its framers. He thought every son of Massachusetts might be justly proud of the glorious name—a name illustrious in the country's annals. He spoke of the useful and benevolent institutions of the state—of our schools, hospitals, and charitable institutions—of the great importance of diffusing knowledge among all classes as the firmest support of a republican government.

He adverted to the great security of person and of property enjoyed in this State; to our Judiciary establishment the decisions in which were respected in other States as well as at home—he reminded us that each individual was left at liberty to pursue his own course when that was not injurious to others—that he might acquire property or give it away—that he might speculate or not as he saw fit—that he might sell on cash or on credit as he should prefer; and none had a right to prevent him.

He considered this individual liberty to engage in such pursuits as each one chose was the principal cause of our rapid progress in improvements; and though inconveniences often resulted from overaction, these were trifling compared with a regulating power in the government which would impair the discretion, diminish the privileges, or restrain the enterprise of individuals.

The Governor said:—

"But whatever may be our policy, and however generously the people may infuse their liberal spirit into measures, still our connexion with the government of the United States is such, and its influences so great, that we can neither avert or control them. Probably no State in the Union has so great a diversity of important interests so materially affected by its action. We are Agriculturists, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Navigators, Fishermen, Merchants—each class following its own pursuits, but all united closely together by innumerable strong ties in a common interest. We hold extensive commercial intercourse with the world, and make the seas tributary to our labor in many ways. We are thus brought directly under the power and protection of the Government of the United States, and if its policy be wise, experience teaches us that we can scarcely fail to prosper, but if it be unwise, or oppressive, we have learnt in like manner that we cannot escape its injurious influence. If it denies to us commercial intercourse, our trade is suspended; —if it is regulated upon unfair or unjust terms, we languish under the injury; —but when its parental arm covers us with its shield, winning our confidence and encouraging our enterprise by a judicial policy, then the swelling tide of success is rolled on with an impetus that none but a free people can give. As, therefore, the power of that government resides, and influences all our pursuits, to the earnings of the humblest laborer, we have in it a vital and abiding interest, and we have a right to demand of it a just and faithful exercise of its constitutional authority, as well as to hold it responsible, if in times of peace and plenty, it pursues a course adverse to our prosperity and embarrasses our employments.

Our public affairs have for a long period of time been in great confusion. Our finances, currency and business have been greviously deranged during the experimental policy pursued since the Chief Magistrate of the United States took into his custody and keeping the revenues.—Even those revenues which were then superabundant have ceased to meet the annual expenditures, and money raised upon government paper has supplied the deficiency. Attempts are made to justify this extraordinary state of things on the ground that the currency is and has been excessive, that through the influences of this excess, credits have become extravagant —trade has gone beyond the limits of prudence—importations have become immoderate—and property has acquired an unnatural value. The apparent object of the policy is to retain the revenues under the more immediate control of the Executive and to check credits among the people by diminishing the amount of money in circulation. The real effect is to diminish business by lessening the means employed to carry it on, and thus curtailing the value of property, and the wages of labor. Among men without wealth credit stands in the place of capital, and just to the extent it is diminished by this policy, a decline in business must follow, drawing after it a proportionate fall in wages.

The whole weight of the Administration has been thrown upon the currency and its fortunes staked upon so reforming it as to restrain credits and trade founded upon them.

The currency has been reduced till money has commanded ruinous rates of interest—trade has declined—importations have been diminished, but not more than other business—credits have been curtailed as a vast multitude of distressed debtors can testify—property and wages have been lowered—but where is the prosperity that was to follow? where the golden era of fruition? The aching eyes of many are still stretched in vain after it, while it recedes like the mirage of the desert before the weary traveller.

Since this policy commenced, years have passed away, and what have we realized, but the tortures of the experiment? In what has our condition been improved? The people have yet to learn how those, who are not born to inheritances, are to carry on a successful business without credit, or how the country can be made to prosper without it. They have yet to learn how reducing the currency is to bring relief, when they see their property sacrificed and themselves overwhelmed for the want of money. If, as many seem to believe, the Sub-Treasury act will diminish importations, by restraining credits, we have yet to learn, that it will not affect domestic business and trade which are of vastly greater magnitude and importance, in the same manner, for currency and credit are as indispensable to the one as to the other.

Massachusetts believing that no such favorable results, as have been anticipated, would be realized, has, from the commencement of it, firmly opposed this policy, protesting against it, as unwise, injurious, and an alarming invasion of the liberties of the people. She deplored that act by which the revenues were taken from the custody of law and employed to enlarge and strengthen executive power.

She resisted the sub-treasury act, because it substantially legalizes that dangerous union of the executive with the moneyed power, and because she considers it as the initiatory step towards a paper currency founded on the credit of the United States. With such a power in ambitious hands, she saw that her own monetary institutions would be subject to executive control, and might be deranged, or crippled at pleasure. She saw, indeed, nothing to hope, but much to fear, and stood firm in her purpose amid the triumph of the friends of this policy, warning the people of the danger. She has been heard, and a response given, condemning the system by an emphatic expression of public opinion.

Yet we see from high sources proofs of a disposition to cling to it. Is there still a lingering hope to satisfy such as have been struggling with the adversity of the times, that the country has been prosperous? Can the people be persuaded that the treasury is in a favorable condition, when all its resources from the current revenues and otherwise, amounting to more than one hundred and twelve millions of dollars during the last four years, have been exhausted, and the country left in debt? Is it proof of suitable economy, that nearly thirty millions of this fund consisted of a surplus money arising from cash on hand, bank stock, &c. which has been expended in addition to the current revenue? Is a debt the less burdensome because it is not permanent, when the President has officially assured us that "indebtedness cannot be lessened by borrowing more money or changing the form of the debt?" The people will form their own judgment in regard to these matters, but I see no satisfactory evidence of economy, or any such proofs of a general prosperity as to justify congratulations.

The time, however, is at hand, when we may hope for an administration of public affairs which will relieve business from its fetters and open upon the country a brighter prospect. We may I trust look for enlightened measures, which will quicken into activity the benumbed energies of our great industrial community; and for a system of actual, practical economy, rigidly enforced, and in harmony with the plain republican habits of the people. We may also, I trust, anticipate a policy that will watch over the great interests of the country, encouraging, protecting, cherishing and harmonizing all of them;—one, that while, in comprehensive wisdom it embraces the planters, will not overlook the farmer, the manufacturer, mechanic, navigator or fisherman.

A great crisis is at hand, when Congress must settle the measure of protection which the labor of this part of the country is to derive from the assessment and collection of the revenue from importations. We shall look to the coming event with deep anxiety, trusting that it will be met in the spirit of conciliation and mutual concession, and harmonize, in a common prosperity, all the great interests of the country. Nothing short of this can give stability to republican government and impart contentment to the people. In the accomplishment of this desirable object, in which no one has a greater stake than the laborer, I cannot doubt all good citizens will unite with zeal.

What we ought most anxiously to seek, is a wise, firm and steady policy, for nothing more deranges business than fluctuating legislation. To be stable, it must be just, for if it shall disregard one class to favor another, the wound inflicted by such partiality will fester till the whole system becomes diseased. The harmony of the States, and the preservation of the Union, are of such momentous consideration, that they demand the exercise of the greatest wisdom and patriotism from all quarters. Nothing can tend more strongly to such an end than the adoption of a comprehensive policy, embracing all the great interests of the country, and I trust the wisdom of Congress will be united to accomplish a result so necessary and so anxiously desired.

In conclusion the Governor expressed his gratitude for the confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens, and promised to co-operate with the legislators in giving all possible despatch to the public business, and in maintaining a system of rigid economy and strict accountability in the management of the public money.

Elevation of the Laborer.

By the elevation of the laborer, I do not understand that he is to be raised above the need of labor. I do not expect a series of improvements, by which he is to be released from his daily work. Still more, I have no desire to dismiss him from his work-shop and farm, to take the spade and axe from his hand, and to make his life a long holiday. I have faith in labor, and I see the goodness of God in placing us in a world where labor alone can keep us alive. I would not change, if I could, our subjection to physical laws, our exposure to hunger and cold, and the necessity of constant conflict with the material world. I would not, if I could, so temper the elements, that they should infuse into us only grateful sensations that they should make vegetation so exuberant as to anticipate every want, and the minerals so ductile as to offer no resistance to our strength or skill. Such a world would make a contemptible race.—Man owes his growth, his energy, chiefly to that striving of the will, that conflict with difficulty, which we call effort. Energy, pleasant work does not make robust minds, does not give men a consciousness of their powers, does not train them to endurance, to perseverence, to steady force of will; that force without which all other acquisitions avail nothing. Manual labor is a school, in which men are placed to get energy of purpose and character, a vastly more important endowment than all the learning of all other schools. They are placed, indeed, under hard masters, physical sufferings and wants, the power of fearful elements, and the vicissitudes of all human things; but these stern teachers do a work which no compassionate, indulgent friend could do for us; and true wisdom will bless Providence for their sharp ministry. I have great faith in hard work. The material world does much for the mind by its beauty and order; but it does more for our minds by the pains it inflicts; by its obstinate resistance, which nothing but patient toil can overcome; by its vast forces, which nothing but unremitting skill and effort can turn to our use; by its perils, which demand continual vigilance, and by its tendencies to decay. I believe that difficulties are more important to the human mind than that what we call assistances. Work we all must, if we mean to bring out and perfect our nature. Even if we do not work with the hands, we must undergo equivalent toil in some other direction. No business or study which does not present obstacles, tasking to the full, the intellect and the will, is worthy of a man. In science he who does not grapple with hard questions, who does not concentrate his whole intellect in vigorous attention, who does not aim to penetrate what at first repels him, will never attain to mental force. The uses of toil reach beyond the present world. The capacity of study, earnest labor is, I apprehend, one of our great preparations for another state of being. When I see the vast amount of toil required of men, I feel that it must have important connexions with their future existence, and that he who has met this discipline manfully, has laid one essential foundation of improvement, exertion and happiness in the world to come. You will here see that to me, labor has great dignity. It is not merely the grand instrument by which the earth is overspread with fruitfulness and beauty, and the ocean subdued, and matter wrought into innumerable forms for comfort and ornament; it has a far higher function, which is to give force to the will, efficiency, courage, capacity of endurance, and of persevering devotion to far reaching plans. Alas, for the man who has not learned to work! He is a poor creature. He does not know himself. He depends on others, with no capacity of making returns for the support they give; and let him not fancy that he has a monopoly of enjoyment. Ease, rest, owes its delicousness to toil; and no toil is so burdensome as the rest of him who has nothing to task and quicken his powers." Dr. Channing.

Presidential Election.

We publish below the official account of the late Presidential election for the benefit of all who wish to preserve a record of it.

All the most important events will be published in our paper, and all who keep a regular file can recur to them at once by bestowing a very little attention on the receipt of each paper. Let one of the children keep a little book in which an index may be made directing to the most important matters in each paper—it will be a very pretty exercise for the child, and will save the parent much time in hunting up an item of information with which he may wish to refresh his memory —the items of each week or of each month may form a chronological chapter. When another election occurs we may find it very convenient to turn at once to the result of this in each State.

	1840.		1836.	
	Harrison.	V. Buren.	W.	V. B.
Maine,	46,612	46,201	15,239	22,900
N. Hampshire,	26,434	32,670	6,228	18,722
Vermont,	32,445	18,009	20,991	14,037
Massachusetts,	72,847	51,944	41,093	33,501
Rhode Island,	5,213	3,263	2,710	2,964
Connecticut,	31,601	25,296	18,166	19,234
New York,	225,812	212,519	138,543	166,815
New Jersey,	33,362	31,034	26,892	26,347
Pennsylvania,	144,019	143,676	87,111	91,475
Delaware,	5,967	4,884	4,738	4,155
Maryland,	33,528	28,752	25,852	22,167
Virginia,	42,501	43,893	23,368	30,261
N. Carolina,	46,376	33,782	23,626	26,910
Georgia,	40,275	31,933	24,930	22,126
Alabama,	28,471	33,991	16,612	20,506
Mississippi,	19,518	16,995	9,688	9,979
Louisiana,	11,296	7,616	3,383	3,653
Tennessee,	60,391	48,289	35,962	26,120
Kentucky,	58,489	32,616	36,955	33,435
Missouri,	22,972	29,760	9,337	10,995
Ohio,	148,157	124,782	105,405	96,918
Indiana,	65,308	51,695	41,281	22,480
Illinois,	45,537	47,476	14,933	18,097
Michigan,	22,907	21,098	4,080	7,360
Arkansas,	4,365	6,049	1,238	2,400
South Carolina*				
	1,274,428	1,128,223	737,711	763,587
	1,128,223			737,711
Whig maj.	146,205		V. B. maj.	25,876
Whig gain	172,081 since 1836.			

*Chosen by the Legislature.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Since the arrival of the packet ship Garrick which ran ashore on New Jersey beach, the packet ship Quebec has arrived at New York bringing London papers of the 13th.

Great activity prevailed at the dock yard at Portsmouth, and it is clear that the English intend to be prepared for war whether we are prepared or not.

The French papers are filled with accounts of the arrival of the bones of Napoleon—when they are once more buried we hope the world will be content to let them rest.

Arrival of the Remains of Napoleon in the Seine. The Havre Journal gives an account of the entrance of the remains of Napoleon into the Seine, and their passing in front of that port. On Tuesday the weather was stormy, and fears were entertained that the passage from Cherbourgh would be difficult; but as night came on, the wind subsided and the weather cleared. The convoy arrived at Havre in the evening and remained in the roads. By half past six in the morning nearly the whole population of the town and environs were assembled on the piers and on the heights and along the shore, eagerly looking out for the funeral cortege.

As the light increased, the vessels became perceptible. General attention was turned exclusively to the Normandie, which made a majestic appearance. The coffin, covered with an embroidered pall, and surrounded by burning lights, was the most striking object. The sun coming out just at this moment added greatly to the effect of the scene.

The coffins enclosing the body of Napoleon weigh 4400 pounds. The mahogany coffin in which he was buried, and which was replaced by one of ebony after the exhumation, was cut up by order of the Prince de Joinville, and the pieces were distributed among the officers and men of the Belle Poule and Favorite.

Life Preserving Trunk.

There is now exhibiting at the Indian Queen Hotel, Miller's, south 4th st., between Market and Chesnut st. in this city, a Patent Water Proof and Life Preserving Trunk, which must challenge the admiration of every mind. It is the invention of an ingenious mechanic living in Lancaster, in this State, Mr. P. Getz, and may readily be classed among the most astonishing improvements of the day. It is so designed that every article, whether of clothing, papers or money secured in it can never be damaged by water should it be submerged for a month in the deepest depths of the ocean; besides this it possesses the wonderful facility of preserving the life of any one who attaches himself to it, as it is so buoyant that 250 pounds dead weight will not sink it. The intelligent citizens of Philadelphia should pay some attention to this article. Mr. A. Miller, the agent, will show the trunk to any one who will call. [Phil. Courier.

Great Eclipse of the Moon. There is to be a total and magnificent eclipse of the moon on the 5th day of February next, commencing at nine minutes past 7 o'clk in the evening. This eclipse will be visible in all parts of the United States, the Canadas, greater part of Mexico, the whole of South America, all parts of the Atlantic ocean, the whole of Europe, and as far east as the meridian of Bombay in Hindoostan. It will be a magnificent spectacle, and a phenomena rich in matters of contemplation for the curious, especially the astronomer. The moon will rise totally eclipsed at Astoria, at the mouth of the Columbia river, in America, and set totally eclipsed at Constantinople.

Crossing the Delaware.

Our young readers are not all sensible of the troubles and the dangers of the revolution. The crossing of the Delaware was formerly called a *recrossing*, after our little army had been driven through the Jersies, and across that river into Pennsylvania. This was in December, 1776.

Our newly organized army was not able to resist, in open field, the hosts that were sent over to check our rebellious spirit.—Washington was obliged to retreat from New York, and he was not allowed to rest until he had crossed the Delaware river. The whole country was in despair, and her gloomiest days were those of December, 1776. Washington's regular force at this time did not exceed three thousand—the militia and all who had a right to quit, seemed disposed to return to their fire-sides.

Washington was aware that something must be done ere he retired to winter quarters to raise the drooping spirit of the country—he determined to recross the Delaware and surprise the British force stationed at Trenton. His successes in this enterprise were more important in their results than any victories which were won during the revolution. The Old Thirteen were reanimated when they found that the foe was not irresistible, and that Washington could act on the offensive. An old soldier tells the story.

CROSSING THE DELAWARE.

BY ELY MOORE.

In no instance, perhaps, was Washington's influence with the army so strikingly exemplified, as in his attack on the enemy at Trenton. O'er and o'er have I listened with intense anxiety, in the day of my boyhood, whilst my now departed sire who fought and bled on that proud field, recited with thrilling interest, all that related to the enterprise. It was on a December's night (would he say) when our little heart broken army halted on the banks of the Delaware. That night was dark—cheerless—tempestuous—and bore a strong resemblance to our country's fortunes! It seemed as if Heaven and earth had conspired for our destruction. The clouds lowered—darkness and the storm came on apace. The snow and the hail descended, beating with unmitigated violence upon the supperless, half clad, shivering soldier—and in the rearings of the flood and the wailings of the storm, were heard, by fancy's ear, the knell of our hopes and the danger of our liberty!—The impetuous river was filled with floating ice; an attempt to cross it at that time, and under such circumstances, seemed a desperate enterprise; yet it was undertaken; and thanks be to God and Washington, it was accomplished.

From where we landed on the Jersey shore to Trenton was about nine miles, and on the whole line of march there was scarcely a word uttered, save by the officers, when giving some order. We were well nigh exhausted, said he, many of us frost-bitten, and the majority of us so badly shod, that the blood gushed from our frozen and lacerated feet at every tread; yet we upbraided not, complained not, but marched steadily and firmly, though mournfully onward, resolved to persevere to the uttermost:—not for our country—our country—our country, alas! we had given it up for lost. Not for ourselves—life for us no longer wore a charm—but because such was the will of our beloved chief—'twas for Washington alone we were willing to make the sacrifice. When we arrived within sight of the enemy's encampment, we were ordered to form a line, when Washington reviewed us. Pale and emaciated, dispirited and exhausted, we presented a most unwarlike and melancholy aspect. The paternal eye of our chief was quick to discover the extent of our sufferings, and acknowledged them with his tears, but suddenly checking his emotions, he reminded us that our country and all that we held dear, was staked upon the coming battle. As he spoke we began to gather ourselves up, and rally our energies; every man grasped his arms more firmly—and the clenched hand, and the compressed lip, and the steadfast look, and the knit brow, told the soul's resolve.—Washington observed us well; then did he exhort us with all the fervor of his soul, "on yonder field to conquer or to die the death of the brave." At that instant the glorious sun, as if in prophetic token of our success, burst forth in all its splendor, bathing in liquid light the blue hills of Jersey. The faces which but a few minutes before were blanched with despair, now glowed with martial fire and animation. Our chief, with exultation, hailed the scene; then casting his doubts to the winds, and calling on the "God of battles" and his faithful soldiers, led on to the charge. The conflict was fierce and bloody. For more than twenty minutes not a gun was fired—the sabre and the bayonet did the work of destruction; 'twas a hurricane of fire, and steel and death. There did we stand (would he say) there did we stand, "foot to foot, and hilt to hilt, with the serried foe! and where we stood, we died or conquered."

Maine. Josiah S. Little of Portland, was on Thursday elected Speaker of the House of Representatives of Maine, by a vote of 95 against 63 for Mr. Paine, of Sandford, Van Buren, and 10 scattering, one of which was for Josiah Little.

On the same day, a message was received from the Governor, transmitting a correspondence between Sir John Harvey and Governor Fairfield, in relation to the occupation of a portion of the Madawaska Territory by a detachment of British troops, and also a letter of Governor Fairfield to President Van Buren on the subject.

Mexican Trade. The inland trade between the United States and Mexico promises to be greatly benefitted by a bill which passed the Senate on Wednesday. It proposes to extend the drawback system to the exportation of foreign goods, from Independence, in the State of Missouri, and Van Buren and Fulton, in Arkansas. Each of the towns is on a great river, to wit: the first on the Missouri, the second on the Arkansas, the third on the Red river. The Globe says that these towns, if the bill passes the House of Representatives, become ports of entry, and it will greatly accelerate the important inland trade between the valley of the Mississippi and the northern parts of the Mexican Republic.

Advertising for a Wife. The annexed advertisement appeared in the Manchester Advertiser, an English paper, a short time since:—"Matrimony—A wise and prudent farmer, aged thirty-six, is desirous to meet with a lady that possesses with £120, one that can churn, clean skippons, milk and go with butter to market. Size age not material. None need to apply that got red hair. Any lady that gets the money may meet with a good and substantial husband by applying to Landseer, Hunts Farm near Middleton, Lancashire.

Legislative Dignity. The Claremont (N. H.) Eagle says that while the yeas and nays "were calling" in the House of Representatives, on Wednesday of last week, on some question, Mr. Brown of Southampton, "an odd chick," did not answer to his name. When the vote was through, he rose and addressed the Speaker as follows: "Mr. Speaker; I rise to let you know that I did not dodge the question. I only *squatted a little*, in order to take a better view of the subject, and I now say "no" to that critter.

Nothin', squire, never stops a woman when her curiosity is once up, especially if she is curious to know something about herself. Only hold a secret in your hand to her, and its like a bunch of catnip to a cat—she'll jump and frisk, and frolic round like any thing, and never give over purring and coaxing of you till she gets it. [Sam Slick.

The papers of the interior, (says the N. O. Bee, of the 23d instant) speak discouragingly of the sugar crop. The warm days immediately succeeding the severe frosts two weeks since, have materially damaged the cane, and rendered a large portion of it unfit for making molasses.

A little girl, about two years and a half old, daughter of Wm. H. Carr, of Paterson, N. J. accidentally fell into a tub of boiling water, on Thursday evening last, and was so shockingly scalded that she survived but a few hours after the accident.

Georgia. The Legislature of Georgia has adjourned. The spite bill, to quarantine vessels from Maine one hundred days, in retaliation for an imaginary wrong committed by a citizen of Maine, did not receive the signature of the Governor.

Gold Mines of the United States.—The value of gold sent to the mint from the gold region of the United States in three years was $4,367,500; and it was thought this was not more than one half the actual product of the mines.

To Delinquent Subscribers. Benjamin Franklin: "Printers accounts, though small, are a very good index of character. Let me look over my books and I will tell you the character of every person whose name is there."

"Do you like novels?" said a Miss Languish to her up country lover. "I can't say," answered he, "for I never ate any, but I'll tell you what, I'm death on a young possum."

Oil. The total import of Oil into the United States in 1840, was 156,445 bbls sperm, and 75, 411 do. whale;—total 231,856 bbls.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

☞ The Bills of all the Banks in the New England States which are in good credit, are received at par on deposit, by the following Banks, viz:—Atlantic, Atlas, Eagle, Freemans, Globe, Granite, Hamilton, Market, Mechanics', Merchants', North, South, State, Suffolk, Shoe and Leather Dealers', Tremont, Traders', Shawmut, Union, and Washington.

☞ The Suffolk Bank transacts the business relating to the Country Banks, for the above mentioned Banks.

☞ Bills of the following Banks are not received by the Associated Banks:—

MASSACHUSETTS.

Middling Interest Bank, Boston.
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, at South Adams.

Charters annulled by the Legislature.

Fulton Bank, } Boston.
Commonwealth Bank, } Boston.
Franklin Bank, } Boston.
Lafayette Bank, } Boston.
Nahant Bank, at Lynn.
Chelsea Bank, at Chelsea.
Middlesex Bank, at Cambridge.
Roxbury Bank, } Roxbury.
Bank of Norfolk, } Roxbury.

MAINE.

City Bank, of Portland.
Frankfort Bank, at Frankfort.
Agricultural Bank, at Brewer.
Oxford Bank, at Fryeburg.
Damariscotta Bank, at Newcastle.
Georgia Lumber Company, Portland.
Bangor Commercial Bank, Bangor.
Calais Bank, at Calais.
Bank of Old Town, } Orono.
Still Water Canal Bank, } Orono.
Bank of Westbrook, at Westbrook.
Washington County Bank, at Calais.
Mercantile Bank, at Bangor.
Globe Bank, at Bangor.
People's Bank, at Bangor.
Penobscot Bank, at Bangor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Wolfborough Bank, at Wolfborough.
Concord Bank, at Concord.

CONNECTICUT.

Stamford Bank, at Stamford.
Bridgeport Bank, at Bridgeport.
Fairfield County Bank.

VERMONT.

Bank of Bennington, at Bennington
Bank of St. Albans, at St. Albans.
Essex Bank, at Guildhall.
Bank of Manchester, at Manchester.
Bank of Montpelier, at Montpelier.

RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island Central Bank, at East Greenwich